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AIR CRASH

Lymington, Hants, Apr. 4.
A Royal Air Force Dakota plane, coming in to land at Stoney Cross Airfield, in the New Forest, near Bournemouth, crashed into a belt of trees and caught fire today. Two members of the crew were killed. The plane crashed on the perimeter of the airfield in attempting to land with a single engine. Apparently the second engine failed before the pilot tried to land. —Reuter.

High Income Class Cut

London, April 4.
Seven thousand people in Britain had yearly incomes of £6,000 or more after taxes had been paid in 1938. The war cut this class to 60. The £4,000-£6,000 group was thinned out from 12,000 to 890. The £2,000-£4,000 group, which was 66,000 before 1939 became 33,050. These striking changes which war—and wartime taxes—made in the nation's personal exchequer were shown in a White Paper just published. Other contrasts between pre-war and 1941 incomes after tax deductions were £500-£1,000; a rise from 450,000 to 830,000.

Death Penalty Asked For Petiot

Paris, April 4.
The death penalty was demanded for Dr. Marcel Petiot yesterday by the Public Prosecutor, Pierre Dupin, who listed 27 murder charges and told the jury that "death is too good for a monster you have before you." He called Petiot a "bluebeard" and said that although it is impossible to say whether he belonged to the Gestapo the people he killed were resistance workers, Jews and "unfortunates."

Dupin said that the United States Embassy in Paris had submitted depositions to the court denying Petiot ever had offered the Embassy a secret weapon. The defense had advanced the claim to support his contention that he was a member of an anti-German resistance group. The Court heard how a fugitive couple attempting to reach their American sons were promised help on the last section of a nine-year trek and then were allegedly slain by Petiot for their riches.

LIFE AFLOAT

London, Apr. 4.
Plans to improve the comfort and conditions of sailors ashore and afloat were described by the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, replying to a debate in the House of Commons to "fit out Naval recruiting."

The Admiralty had decided in favour of free passages for wives and families of officers and men who were stationed abroad for long periods. It was hoped eventually to provide married quarters. —Reuter.

RELIEF AT U.N.O.

Iran Tension Eases Off Soviet Troops To Be Withdrawn

NEW YORK, APRIL 4.
RUSSIA YESTERDAY ASSURED THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THAT RED ARMY FORCES WOULD BE OUT OF IRAN EARLY IN MAY. IRAN'S SPOKESMAN SAID THAT IF UNCONDITIONAL EVACUATION IS GUARANTEED BY MAY 6 IRAN WOULD AGREE TO SUSPEND HER COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THESE DEVELOPMENTS CAME IN QUICK DRAMATIC SEQUENCE AT THE CRITICAL COUNCIL SESSION YESTERDAY WHICH LASTED 46 MINUTES, AFTER WHICH DR. QUO TAI-CHI, THE PRESIDENT, ADJOURNED THE COUNCIL UNTIL 4 p.m. G.M.T. TO DAY.

After the formal session, ten members of the Council who had been carrying on without Russia gathered for a closed meeting.

£250-£500; a rise from 1,820,000 to 5,059,000. Britain's national income rose to the record figure of £8,483,000 in 1946. In 1938 it was 4,610,000. The cost of waging war fell in 1946 to £4,147,000 from £1,550,000 in 1943, the peak year. —Reuter.

formal meeting to try to chart part of the remaining difficulties.

Closed Meeting

After a closed meeting, officials predicted virtually complete settlement of the critical Iranian case at Thursday's security council meeting, basing the opinion on the belief that Russia's guarantee of removal of her troops would be satisfactory to the Iranian Government.

Officially, however, the delegates were chary of comment. A brief communique said: "Members of the council informally exchanged views on procedures to be followed in matters of Iranian appeals."

The Russian and Iranian statements were made in letters from the Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, who was again absent, and the Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala.

A supplementary declaration by Ala contained the offer to suspend Iran's complaints. Gromyko's letter was rather stiff and contained a re-statement of the Russian contention that the Soviet evacuation began to March 24 and would be completed within six weeks in accordance with an understanding with Iran.

It contained a new assurance, for which the Council asked, that the withdrawal was not connected with other Russo-Iranian negotiations. The letter omitted the previous Russian condition that evacuation would be completed unless "unforeseen circumstances" intervened.

Ala's formal letter again denied that any understanding existed concerning the Russian evacuation. Ala said the Russian notification of intention to evacuate coincided with the presentation of a Russian memorandum proposing terms for an oil agreement and the status of Azerbaijan.

Russia's reply was received at the last minute but on time, to the obvious relief of everyone in the Council chambers. Both replies were delivered within two hours before the Council meeting. —Associated Press.

Britain And U.N.O. "Army"

London, April 4.
The question of whether Britain "is now prepared to place all the British Navy, military and air bases in the Mediterranean and elsewhere under international control" was raised in the House of Commons yesterday.

Replying to the question, the Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said the United Nations Military Staff Committee "is at present studying the detailed arrangements required to give effect to the broad provisions of article 43 of the United Nations Charter. The article calls for members 'to make available to the Security Council armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.'"

TYPHOON NOW NW OF LUZON

Raging seas are being whipped up by hurricane winds north-west of Luzon as the typhoon ploughs steadily on its course up towards the Formosa Channel at a mean rate of advance of about 8 knots, with 70-knot winds near its centre. Manila meteorological reports received by the "China Mail" late last night indicated that the typhoon is behaving as expected and curving very slowly northwards.

At 8 o'clock last night, the position of the typhoon was approximately 19.5 deg. N, 119.7 deg. E, moving north-westwards. The Hong Kong Observatory predicts that at 8 o'clock this morning its position will be 20.7 deg. N, 118 deg. E.

Typhoon Near Manila

An Associated Press despatch from Manila says that 35-foot high waves in Manila Bay yesterday foundered a lumber-laden schooner. In Linayen Gulf, the s.s. J. L. Lukenshief, rammed an unidentified Liberty ship riding out the storm and then, with her port crew out of action, drifted into a cove where she will probably be safe unless the winds increase and drive her ashore.

A U.S. Army tug was forced onto the reef at the entrance of San Fernando Harbour, but all on board were saved. Five American sailors made a daring 45-mile trip through mountainous waves from Manila to the San Nicholas Shoals (Manila Bay) to rescue 15 Filipino fishermen clinging to the remains of their bamboo fish traps.

The U.S. Navy reports no damage to its installations in the Philippine Islands. Lack of Communication facilities prevented the receipt of early reports of any damage in northern Luzon.

Thanks to a "noisy" telephone line, an error crept into yesterday's report of the typhoon and as a result the Observatory was credited with stating that winds of up to 36 knots were to be expected, whereas it should have been winds of from 3 to 5 knots.

Moscow Attacks Greek Election

Moscow, April 4.
The presence of British troops on Greek territory during Sunday's elections led to the "utter suppression of democracy," a front page article by a political observer in the "Moscow News" said today the first Soviet comment on the Greek election results.

"No one can be deceived by the results of the elections," neither Greek nor world opinion," the writer says. "No one who has retained even a vestige of conscience will dare to claim that the Greek elections have anything in common with democracy."

The elections have not and cannot bring order to the country. The atmosphere of terror, intimidation and arbitrary police rule, and the orgy of monarchist and fascist reaction which preceded these notorious elections, reached a climax on election day.

"Everything was done to prevent a true expression of the Greek people's will, and to ensure a victory for reaction. The present outcome of the elections is the result of suppression of the movement of popular liberation, and of fascist monarchist terror and downright falsification of the voting."

The article also alleges that the "body-hand of Kungler" was used to influence the elections as U.N.R.R.A. food supplies, it is suggested, are distributed mostly by the monarchists. —Reuter.

Britain's Diplomatic Lead

New York, Apr. 4.
Laments or cheers on the "decline of Britain" are a little premature, the "New York Times" said today in an article entitled "Britain's Diplomatic Lead." Mr. Bevin's negotiations with France, India and Egypt indicated that the "British, regardless of Soviet objections, are proceeding to carry out their own plans to consolidate their position in Western Europe and Asia," the paper said.

"Mr. Bevin is giving notice in effect that Russia cannot expect to have her own way in reorganizing the world. Britain's bold lead will do much to strengthen the foundations of the United Nations." —Reuter.

Soldier The Tool Of Politicians

Nuernberg, April 4.
The concept of an aggressive war did not mean much to Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, he told the International War Crimes Tribunal yesterday. He said that he never worried much about preparing the Wehrmacht to carry out Hitler's conquests. "It was our wish and will to be free of military and territorial chains of the Versailles treaty," the soldier, who exemplifies the unbending school of German militarism, testified.

He said the German military measures which terrified the Austrian leaders into installing native Nazis in power and opening the frontiers to German troops in March 1938 had been "entirely improvised."

But the Wehrmacht, a month afterward, had coolly begun to draw detailed plans "to break through the fortress of Czechoslovakia" at any time the Fuhrer ordered.

"A soldier is the tool of politicians. The concept of aggressive war is purely political. The soldier is not required to judge," he said.

Asked by defense attorney Otto Nite if he ever pondered whether the military actions he waged "might have been unjust," Keitel retorted, "I grew up in traditional thoughts that were not concerned with such a question. When you are a soldier you have given away your personal and private life."

Ribbentrop's Case

Keitel carried a heavy folio of documents and wore his field-marshal's field-grey uniform with gold buttons. The tribunal decided to start hearing Keitel's case while Martin Bormann, completed his preparations to read into the records the former German foreign minister's documentary evidence later in the day.

The tribunal announced that they had ruled out nearly half of more than 300 documents submitted by Von Ribbentrop. They ruled that he could submit captured French secret files to show that the British and French had secretly plotted to occupy the Netherlands and Belgium in 1939 as the jumping off places for an attack on the Ruhr.

They excluded similar French General Staff files, which Von

New British Invention

London, Apr. 4.
Radar scientists, delighting in making their invention play tricks, have at last succeeded in making the baby "talk" and have even given it a memory.

Demonstrated at the final session of the London Radio Location Convention today was the AF (Automatic Following) device. When the radar warning of approaching aircraft is received, AF's operator presses a button, and the next little box of tricks immediately awakes into its aerials, quickly finding the intruder. When it has done so, it tells all about it by means of a green light which flashes on. From then on the aircraft is in AF's grip. In the plane goes behind another object, AF memorizes the speed and course, and the aerials are ready to receive it when it comes out of its hiding.

The aerial can begin to follow a target once it is within just less than four miles, and by the time it has reached a distance of three miles the guns coupled to AF are also tracking their prey. —Reuter.

Russians Do Not Want War

Helena, Montana, April 4.
Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, yesterday voiced that opinion that the Russian leaders have no desire for war and declared that those who talk of fighting are "making mischief" and doing a dis-service to the United Nations Organization.

Lord Halifax made these statements to newsmen while on a tour of Montana. "I don't believe Russia wants war and is in any way thinking in terms of war although certain features in her present policy may cause anxiety in the world," said Lord Halifax. "I think you will find that anyone who says Russia wants war is an irresponsible speaker who is making mischief and doing dis-service to the U.N.O."

Lord Halifax spoke in reply to a question concerning the Iranian crisis, and to the suggestion that the actions of Russia were creating a certain amount of world jitters. —Associated Press.

Irish G.I. Brides Sail For America

Belfast, April 4.
A total of 301 Irish G.I. brides and 143 children will leave here for New York tomorrow aboard the transport "Henry Gibbins", which last month carried the first contingent of Irish wives of United States Servicemen to their future homes.

This will be the transport's last call at Belfast, and the remaining 500 wives and children from Ireland will sail from Southampton.

Among tomorrow's passengers are two 17-year-old girls, each with a child. One is Mrs. Mary Dimina, of Newry, County Down, who with one-year-old Cora is going to join her husband, private Anthony K. Dimina, at 1015, Saint Marks Avenue, Brooklyn.

The other is Mrs. "Clarice" Mascara, of Crumlin, County

ONE PASSENGER

Liverpool, Apr. 4.
The only patient in the hospital ship "Dorchester" which left Liverpool today for the Far East is G. C. Khan, 30-year-old Indian "Bobby", who is being taken dangerously ill.

The whole staff of doctors, nurses and orderlies will fight to keep him alive until he reaches his native soil. Khan came to England two years ago as a volunteer under the Bevin training scheme to work in mines. —Reuter.

Friendship With France

London, April 4.
A highly qualified source disclosed yesterday that Britain is seriously considering the feasibility of opening negotiations soon with France for a friendship treaty between the two countries.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain was giving "renewed consideration" to the question of concluding a treaty of friendship with France.

"His Majesty's Government has always wished to maintain relations of the closest possible friendship with France, and have for a long time been of the opinion that these relations ought, at the appropriate moment, to be cemented by the conclusion of a treaty of the same character as the Anglo-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance which would provide further security against any renewal of German aggression." Mr. Bevin said. —Associated Press.

London, Apr. 4.
The British escort carrier "Nairana" has been transferred on a temporary loan to the Royal Netherlands Navy, the Admiralty announced today. —Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Fine with moderate easterly winds increasing during day to strong. Maximum: 27 deg. at 3 p.m. Minimum: 53.3 deg. at 6 a.m. Sunshine: 14 hours.

CHINA MAIL

Windsor House

Managing Editor: W. J. Keates.

Telephones: 24354
 Editors & General Office 32312
 Advertising & Accounts 33923

Subscription Rates:
 3 months H.K.\$ 9.00
 6 months H.K.\$ 18.00
 One year H.K.\$ 36.00

FEVERISH

The outlook of the nations is like a fever-chart. It darts from one mood to another, from deep depression to uneasy reassurance, from frustration to hope—and back again. We do wrong if we allow ourselves to succumb to these swiftly changing emotions. We shall be wise if we discern that they are only symptoms of the hour, and if we resolve that our faith, our equanimity, our good sense will ride serenely over them. This is a post-war period. And—all post-war periods have been like this, alas! "To the faithful, toil-burdened masses the victory was so complete, that no further effort seemed required. Germany had fallen, and with her the world combination that had crushed her. Authority was dispersed; the world unshackled; the weak became strong, the sheltered became the aggressive; the contrast between victors and vanquished tended continually to diminish. A vast fatigue dominated collective action." In these words Winston Churchill portrayed the mood of the world in 1918. How much of his account can be applied to the conditions that face the public and the statesmen of every nation today! And how earnestly, then, should we strive to avoid the errors that prey upon human weakness at such times. Weakness there must be, for the peoples are exhausted after their vast exertions. But the errors need not be repeated, provided that we overcome this phase of nervousness, suspicion and uneven temper. Approach the problem with coolness and perspective. Realise that these conditions are inseparable from the ending of a great war, and that the human race has often before faced them, groaned under them, and survived them. Patience, hard work, organising ability will, in due time, knit together the torn web of civilised life. Meanwhile, there are problems of another sort, demanding different qualities for their solution. The problems of confidence. Political problems. Questions in which the need is for a reconciliation between the aims, ambitions and fears of one nation and those of another. In facing these, wisdom, far-sightedness, breadth of outlook on the part of the public will not guarantee success—but they will promote it as surely as a suspicious, hot-tempered and egotistical attitude will pave the way to worsening trouble.

CANADIAN CAPTAIN COMMITTED

Ottawa, Apr. 4. Captain David Gordon Lunan, alleged to be a spy ring head yesterday was committed to stand trial on six charges of communicating secret information to Russia.

Magistrate Glenn Strike directed the Scottish-born officer to face the next court of competent criminal jurisdiction.

Unless Lunan chooses a speedy trial, this will be in the May sittings of the Ontario Supreme Court. Lunan declined to make a statement.—Associated Press.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC

Osaka, Apr. 3. The largest typhus epidemic which has confronted the United States army during world war II has broken out among Japanese civilians in the Osaka area with intensified full-scale campaign to break hold of the disease.

Hundreds of cases are reported in Osaka and 7,113 in 12 prefectures with 8 per cent of the reported cases fatal.

Only three typhus cases are reported among the G.I.s engaged in anti-typhus work and they already have been discharged from hospital.—Associated Press.

This is the problem of a thousand homes in England: How to make good again the true balance of family life, thrown away by the war.

The Stranger In The Family

By PAUL HOLT

When my old friend telephoned me, suggesting that we meet, I registered the date in my mind as one of a series we have all been having of late. "Seems like an age since we met, old man. Why not a drink one night this week? What's your best time?"

So many of us, having so recently lost the warm communion of war friendships, are now seeking almost desperately to uncover old associations. We will not feel whole or safe again until around us once more there has been woven a thick cocoon of friendships. And so few of us can surely say that the strands have not perished and will hold firm.

I lost track of Henry some time in 1940. From time to time during the war, in different parts of the world, I had news of him. He had chosen the hush-hush way.

He had decided that his own talents could best be used in the service of his country by disappearing down some Whitehall dungeon and there working away like a gnome on some part of the huge field of intelligence. After five years of vigorous tunnelling he had emerged again to the sunlight on V.E. Day, a full colonel with a shy pink O.B.E. ribbon on his breast, followed by the remainder of the fruit salad. Now he was OUT and back on his old job to do with newspaper advertising. And we were to drink to old times together.

When I got to the hotel lounge I found Henry was not alone. He himself looked pretty glamorous in his full regalia, Sam Browne, silly little stick and all. (He explained at once he had been flat-hunting all day long.) And sitting beside him, sucking an orangeade, was a massive little schoolgirl.

Brought up so suddenly against the unexpected I took quick stock and prepared a line of retreat.

Barbara

The little girl had one of those quite enchanting triangular faces, heavy eyebrows, a low forehead, deep, wondering eyes, a quick, hungry little mouth and cat's chin to finish off. Vivian Leigh must have looked like that as a child.

Then, the face ended, the little girl went on with a lumpy, squirming, insistent body that bulged and bulged and cried puppy fat.

"You remember my daughter, Barbara? You've heard me talking about Uncle Paul, haven't you, Barbara?" said Henry. We shook hands. Shaking hands with a small girl always makes me think of picking up a hurt sparrow. I don't like it.

Barbara suddenly spoke. "My daddy has been doing some of the most frightfully secret work," she said loudly. "Some of it he's had to promise he won't tell to anybody until seven years after the war," she said proudly.

'Torch' & 'Eclipse'

Henry and I talked together in an off-hand manner about some of his frightful secrets. We used code names like Goldflake and Torch and Eclipse. Henry had a defensive look in his eye, which I tried hard to break down. I decided to get it all off his chest right away, and got him to tell me about the Bronze Star the Americans were giving him, the Croix de Guerre he would get from Paris.

Barbara listened attentively. You could almost hear her purr. She broke in. "My daddy stays in England all through the war. He has a bad stomach," she said suddenly. "It came on I started all over again."

Suddenly I remembered his wife. A handsome, impassive girl, Joan. Quite frank and gay; she had always been; but always that faint suggestion of a suppressed amusement, always the whisper or hint that she might be laughing at you. Or at herself.

When war broke out, she sent

Barbara away to boarding school and volunteered.

She Volunteered

After 1941 she volunteered again for foreign service. I met her once, abroad. It was at Belsen Concentration Camp. All around her the drifting, broken souls, shuffling along in split boots, with grey blankets over their heads.

But she was in the children's ward. Her care was the dry skin and bone, the old man's yellow skull, the bright mad eyes of the starving concentration camp child.

"How is Joan?" I asked. Then suddenly I saw the reason for this meeting. I saw it in the difference of approach to the answer that came from Henry and his daughter Barbara. Into Henry's eyes there leaped a signal. Here it is. This is the subject. Talk about Joan. Have another whisky, old man. While into Barbara's eyes there came a look that might have been indifference, but looked to me more like a positive hatred.

Henry began to talk. Small talk. How Joan was just back from abroad. How they were looking for a flat so desperately. How he had had Barbara to himself for a long, staying with his parents. How wonderful it would be when the three of them could settle down once again in a home of their own.

It would be so wonderful to be on their own. Why, Barbara was old enough now. She could stay at home and get on with her homework, while he and Joan got to know each other again, went to the Odeon, or played darts at the Mitre. Suddenly, Barbara said shrilly: "My daddy tells me nearly everything. My daddy was in charge of at least a hundred of the most important spies that ever sent to France. He had them dropped by airplane at night. It was most important. My daddy sent them."

Just then Joan came in. Poor soul, she looked so shabby. Poor soul, she looked so deathly tired. Her gloves were 1939 gloves and her coat was shoddy. She wore a fur stole bravely, and she carried herself like a Crusader—but, just at that moment I found myself hating poor Sir Stafford Cripps (in much the same way that kings used to put to death the messengers of bad tidings).

Jealousy

I began at once to talk about her experiences. Once I told a lie. And Joan did not bat an eye. And from the corner of my eye I caught a quick applause from Henry.

Barbara sat swiveling her legs. Once she said: "My daddy doesn't think so—" about something—but the comment got itself lost.

When we left, with several whiskies behind us, it all seemed all right and good and whole again. There was an old friend, saying good-night to a reunited and happy English family. But I noticed that as they walked away it was in Henry's hand that Barbara put hers.

Now I can go round to call and keep on making a heroine out of Joan. It is work I shall enjoy. But I know—and Henry knows—that Barbara's jealousy of her mother, her resentment at her homecoming, will not abate from any words of mine. He knows it may even grow to wreck his family life.

It is the price he now pays for having stayed at home.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR UNIFORMS

Herford, Germany, Apr. 4. Sentence of death can be imposed on any German civilian who wears a German military uniform from April 16 onwards, under a revised ordinance issued by the Allied Control Commission today.

A statement by the Commission explains that the ban on uniforms and America could produce it in better conditions than the only penitentiary available for years was American penitentiary.

And now the world gives America the credit for its discovery.

Radar is British through and through. From the first work done by Sir Edward Appleton and Sir Robert Watson-Watt many years ago, to the amazing job

BEYOND THE BARRIER

(By RONALD WALKER)

News Chronicle, Air Correspondent

Not since the Wright brothers made the first man-carrying powered flights have the prospects of flying been more exciting, more stimulating to the imagination.

Scientists, engineers, aircraft designers, pilots are peering through the slits in a fence into a new field of endeavour where the impossible will become possible. In this new and unexplored territory speeds of 1,000 m.p.h. and even more will be an everyday happening; rocket communication becomes a practical proposition and inter-planetary flight ceases to be a fantasy.

But blocking the way into this new land of high speed flight is a barrier which, with the rapidly advancing speeds of modern aircraft, has suddenly become the major challenge to aeronautical science. This is the layer of air compressibility dividing speeds below that of sound (sub-sonic) and above that of sound (super-sonic).

While aeroplanes were still flying at 400 m.p.h., no one except the scientists had reason to bother with this barrier. But when, during the last phase of the war, jet-propelled machines roared into the 500 m.p.h. speeds and then into 600 m.p.h., the barrier loomed dead ahead.

The belt of atmosphere around the earth is made of various gases. From its inner or earth surface level to the outer limits these gases are subject to various influences. They vary in quantity, density and temperature.

At sub-sonic speeds the air flows over and under the wings of an aeroplane like a fluid. As the machine propels itself through the atmosphere, the disturbance of its passage is, in a sense, signalled ahead by a series of waves, a little wave will run ahead, at a major disturbance in water.

When the aeroplane exceeds the speed of sound it overtakes the pressure waves set up by its passage. The air has not time to react in the manner normal in subsonic speeds. Instead of flowing around the aeroplane form, "freezes" or compresses into a solid mass. This is the barrier.

We know that when an orthodox winged aircraft attains such a speed it literally butts into this barrier and is subjected to such stresses and strains that it is broken to bits.

The problem is how to get through the barrier. The jet engine, making really high speeds possible for the first time, is, as Mr. Strachey said on Tuesday, the key to the situation. The problem of how to burst safely through the

The World Needs More Than A Breathing Space

(By MICHAEL FOOT)

Why not a new meeting of the Big Three?

The idea is tempting. Anglo-Soviet relations have badly deteriorated in the past few months and, indeed, the whole world situation appears more tense than at any time since the armistice.

The peoples of the world pray earnestly for the settled peace which has so far eluded us. Would not a three-power meeting magically dispel the clouds and bestow this blessing?

However, whether the meeting is arranged or not, let us not deceive ourselves about the efficacy of these conferences. There is no such simple formula for appeasing the world's pains and often those who press for these meetings are looking for no more than an easy escape from the tough realities of statesmanship.

At Our Peril

The world needs a real peace settlement, not a few months' breathing space. Only at our peril can we disregard this.

The present situation is not entirely fresh. Often before there have been sudden furious gusts of propaganda warfare between ourselves, the United States and the Soviet Union at times when each is taking actions which the other suspects or condemns.

After some months' nerves have weakened, a Big Three Meeting has been called. Cordial agreement has been expressed in the communiques, and for a few weeks the diplomatic atmosphere has seemed to clear.

But these cordial agreements have not always been good agreements. Indeed, many of the troubles which confront us today in Germany, Greece, China and elsewhere are the legacies of bad peace-making at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam.

A supreme example is provided in the exchanges between Churchill and Stalin. Several months later, Mr. Churchill protests against the Eastern frontier drawn for Germany and the mass deportations which followed in consequence. Stalin had every right to admonish him for failing to point out that he had been a party to these fateful decisions.

How Can We?

But how can we assess the irresponsibility of one who accepts such decisive and epoch making plans for ordering the lives of millions of people and then, seemingly, forgets a few months later what he has done!

The time to have objected to such ill policies was at Tehran, at Yalta and at Potsdam. Some awkwardness would have been caused at the time by insisting on the principles which we believed to be vital. But the sacrifice of principles for a quiet life does not pay.

The Persian crisis provides an even more pertinent example. Is

barrier remains.

The obvious conclusion at the moment is that aeroplanes as they are known today will undergo radical change in the coming years. They will almost certainly shed their wings, as the winged aircraft appears to have major disadvantages for the purpose of penetrating the barrier.

Almost equally certain is that aircraft of the future will take the form of a projectile or rocket, propelled by jets or jet motors.

Blow The Darned Thing!

Let's tell the world—that they, apparently don't know—that the majority of the scientific advances made during the past fifty years have come from Britain.

Other countries are deliberately plucking the credit for our inventions. We're getting no kudos at all.

Because we were engaged in a bloody, all-in war, many of our discoveries had to be perfected and developed in America.

Ask a Frenchman or a Greek where penicillin was born. He will look at his penicillin bottle, see "Made in the United States of America" on it and say, "In America."

Mention radar and he labels it "American" because his country is flooded with American periodicals which carry advertisements praising American radar developments.

Penicillin was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming. We freely gave this secret to America. We were in the front line and America could produce it in better conditions than the only penitentiary available for years was American penitentiary.

And now the world gives America the credit for its discovery.

Radar is British through and through. From the first work done by Sir Edward Appleton and Sir Robert Watson-Watt many years ago, to the amazing job

Outside Britain, people are attributing some of the major discoveries of the war to the Americans. But, in many cases, they were invented and developed by our own men.

The "thinking" shell which had a radio fuse in the nose and which helped turn Rundstedt's Ardennes offensive last year was invented in England.

The fuid "dive" and self-changing scar, the famous sulphuramide (M. and B.) drugs, the Mulberry harbour the oil pipe line under the Channel, ten-ton Tacs, the world's biggest bomb—they are all British.

The atom bomb, America's chief scientific and diplomatic weapon, would never have been found out but for Lord Rutherford's work on atoms at Cambridge, and the later development by Sir James Chadwick, Sir Wallace A. Akers and Professor M. L. E. Oliphant.

The American Senate was told recently by its own scientists—America could never have produced the atom bomb but for the work of the British scientists who in 1941, in face of American disbelief, were convinced it was possible.

Let us remember with pride that the world's speed records, on land, on water and in the air, are held by British-built machines.

Let us remember that we lead in television, in jet design and many other scientific fields.

And let's about our achievements to the world.

Corner-Stones

How, then, are we to seek what all in their senses must desire—a firm and lasting settlement with the Soviet Union?

It cannot be secured by the series of "unilateral" concessions

which some advocate. It must be based on certain principles, on the open acknowledgment of differences in our way of life and theirs, on mutual respect.

Without these corner-stones, a series of hard bargains reached at a new Big Three meeting will offer no better prospect than the earlier meetings.

A settlement on the matters where our interests conflict is certainly desirable. But before it can be firm there must be a better understanding of the principles in which we believe and for which we are prepared to stand.

The next few months might be better occupied in showing by reiteration, by words and by deeds the principles for which the new Britain stands than in a new Big Three meeting which might only smudge the issues and prepare the way for a new row and a new temporary settlement.

The British people and the British Government want peace with the Soviet Union. We hope that news will penetrate to the Kremlin.

So far as it rests with us, we propose to keep the peace. But we do not propose to abdicate and deny the democratic Socialist faith which we have a right to sustain.

Let the Kremlin also understand that British Socialism like Russian Socialism is here to stay. PS—Stalin might make a start in recognising that fact by printing in Russia Ernest Bevin's statements of policy instead of Churchill's regurgitation of prejudices.

BY THE WAY

(By BEACHCOMBER)

PAREKHANGER'S NIECE
 CHEWS ICE
 "RUBBISH," SAYS
 ARCHDEACON

When Mrs. Hopple, of 8, The Drive, Stenhampton, opened the door of her uncle's fowl-house yesterday morning, etc., etc.

Where Is Strabismus?

Watchers on the Southern slopes of Popocatepetl were astir early as usual. And just about the time when the fides go down to drink at their water-holes, my special representative, Miles Frothingham, thought he detected, far off below in the noiseless jungle, a wisp of smoke as thin as a sliver of lard. "That," said he to himself, "must mark the encampment of the expedition, for no human thing could exist in such a place." The natives were jabbering and pointing, and suddenly the smoke vanished. Had it been but a mirage? Was the expedition lying dead in some swamp? As it to answer these questions, a stampede of elephants then occurred. The great beasts came trumpeting out of the jungle—a sure sign that they had been disturbed in the nesting season. Breathless, the watchers on the mountain waited as the sun climbed higher.

Prodigious boxes and elephants in a Yucatan "jungle"? That's odd. Myself: Yes, that's what I

Getting Into Shape

The cast for Hogwash's "The Flaming Soul," as it stands at present, is: Bach, Mr. Clark Gable; Lotte, Miss Betty Grable; the Abbe Liszt, Mr. Alan Ladd; Wagner, Mr. De Amecio; George Sand, Miss Gifford Rogers; Queen Anne, Miss Lauren Bacall; Lola Montes, Miss Myrna Loy; Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Charles Boyer.

Financial notes

Should the Government underwrite unconverted stock? When there is a balance needed for redemption, this question often arises. The answer depends on our attitude to the 2½ per cent paid for a 30-year bond. Any conversion offer under these conditions will presumably ignore the option to redeem. Otherwise the stockholders will be left with an undisclosed margin of loss. This in turn, leads to sudden demands for a release of old stock which cannot as readily be redeemed. Government action is then needed to restore the balance.

Don Juan And Navy--A Denial

London, April 4. A denial that Don Juan, pretender to the throne of Spain, was recently welcomed on board at British ship at Lisbon with official honours similar to those accorded to the President of the Portuguese Republic, was given in the House of Commons today by Mr. John Dugdale, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

He added that Don Juan was not received or entertained on board any of His Majesty's ships at Lisbon, either officially or privately.

Mr. Thomas Driberg, Labour Member, who had raised the matter, said: "If I said Mr. Dugdale the date, showing that he has been misinformed by his department, will he come to the House of Commons again and make a statement?"

Mr. Dugdale replied: "I cannot possibly admit that I am misinformed. A signal has been sent to the Commander-in-chief of the Home Fleet, asking whether in fact Don Juan was received and he has made careful investigation."

"Don Juan cannot be found to have been received in any of His Majesty's ships."

"Whether he went disguised as a newspaper correspondent or otherwise, I cannot say (Laughter and cheers).—Ret-

RICHARD CLEMENTS

ARMY CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

Startling Conclusions On Wives

One In Five Unfaithful

(By MICHAEL FRY)

LONDON, APRIL 4.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES, CHURCHMEN AND SOCIAL WORKERS HAVE BEEN STARTLED BY THE CONCLUSION JUST PUBLISHED BY A FORMER ARMY CHAPLAIN THAT DURING THE WAR AN AVERAGE OF ONE IN FIVE WIVES OF SERVING MEN WERE UNFAITHFUL TO THEIR HUSBANDS AFTER THREE YEARS SEPARATION.

AN UNOFFICIAL "CENSUS" WAS TAKEN BY 20 ARMY CHAPLAINS FROM AMONG 8,000 TROOPS IN ITALY WHEN THEY NOTICED AN INCREASING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR COMPASSIONATE LEAVE, BECAUSE OF MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

One of the investigators was the Rev. Noel Richard MacCaffie Hawthorn, four years in Egypt and Italy and now back in his rectory at Garboldisham, Norfolk.

According to official statistics he saw in 1944, he declared that in 3,000 cases of faithless wives, 74.5 per cent of the "correspondents" were British civilians and 1.5 per cent were British soldiers. Only 4.5 per cent of adultery cases involved Allied and Dominion forces, while 6.5 per cent are classified as "unknown."

Contrary to general belief, the faithless wife was not the young girl hastily married and separated by war. More frequently, it was a woman who was happily married for some years and found herself left alone for the first time since her marriage.

Too Long

"Separation from their husbands for too long a time," said the Rev. Mr. Hawthorn, "and the pathetic truth is that so many men in the forces were utterly incapable of writing letters

which might possibly maintain emotional contact with their wives. A letter that merely says, 'I hope you are well, as this leaves me at present,' is hardly likely to warm any absent woman's heart."

Typical of many letters received by chaplains was the one from a wife declaring: "Unless you can yourself come soon, I am going. If I can't stand being alone any longer, I am fed up with it."

In the experience of chaplains, it was rare for a wife to write to confess infidelity without being discovered. Generally, the unpleasant news came to the husbands if the wife became pregnant, or was reported by her "in-laws."

Today, more than 48,000 cases of divorce instituted by serving men have piled up in the law courts, and their liquidation is being held up for lack of clerical staff. But official experts believe that this total only represents a fraction of the cases of known infidelity. For every man who immediately decided on divorce there is believed to be one who forgave his wife and two or three who delay their decision until they get home.

Drastic Action

Government and Army authorities are being urged now to take drastic action to remedy the problem, which is still important in view of the large number of men not released from the forces. Plans to allow serving men's wives to join them overseas should be speeded up.

Overseas service should be drastically cut and married men should have more frequent leave from all theatres. When a man hears that his wife is getting either very lonely or unhappy without him, he should be given compassionate leave. It was found in practice that when husbands got such leave they frequently succeeded in patching up the marital rift.—*Reuter*.

Shots Fired At Putney Policemen

LONDON, APR. 4.

Shots were fired by one of three thieves in Lower Richmond Road, Putney, early today, when after breaking into a public house, they were chased by the Police. No one was injured.

Police constable Alfred Champion patrolling the road discovered that some men had forced the collar flaps and were moving about inside. A message was flashed to a Putney police station. The station sergeant John Baxter, with constable Tavell and constable Duncan jumped into a car and raced to the public house. Spencer Adams, where the thieves were, still working.

As the sergeant and his men converged on the building, three men broke out and ran down the road. On being overhauled one of these fired a revolver. Altogether five or six shots were fired.

Later, a man was detained at Putney police station.—*Reuter*.

MANILA BUILDING

Manila, Apr. 4.

The value of building permits have nearly doubled between January and March of this year. Permits for 1942-1944 buildings costing \$500,000 were issued in March. Most buildings are of a temporary nature. Real-estate tycoons, such as Don Eugenio Lopez, the owner of Manila's two largest apartment houses, may want to build more, but are faced with the scarcity of critical materials such as reinforcing steel. Also, it is doubted whether he wants to build at the present inflated prices of labour and materials.—*Associated Press*.

Indonesia Evacuation To Begin

Batavia, Apr. 4.

The evacuation of Japanese forces and Dutch and Eurasian internees from the interior of Java is expected to begin within 10 days, the Indonesian cabinet minister, Amir Sjarifuddin, announced last night.

The announcement, made at the conclusion of a conference of the Allied and Indonesian officers, said that the evacuation would be effected through coordinated Allied and Indonesian effort.

The Republican Army will provide an escort only in Central and East Java, the Allies handling the west of Java, the announcement said. Allied planes perhaps will be employed to transport the sick and aged, Sjarifuddin said. He denied that the former minister of Foreign Affairs, Soekarno had been arrested but confirmed arrests of other leaders, including two "communist" leaders. He said that they were all charged with endangering the unity of the Indonesian people and would be tried in the regular manner, and that the death sentence was possible.—*Associated Press*.

SLOVENE PRIESTS EXECUTED

Vatican City, Apr. 3.

A press bulletin quotes the Vatican Radio as saying that 60 priests and seminarians have been executed in Slovenia.

The Radio added that religious persecutions included the suppression of religious schools and periodicals opposing the regime of Premier Marshal Tito, and the imprisonment of 60 clergymen. The situation is equally serious in Bosnia.—*Associated Press*.

Little Restoration Hope For King Leopold

Brussels, April 4.

The attitude of the newly-formed left-wing Coalition Government of Belgium towards King Leopold is that the new Parliament, with a slight anti-king majority, should decide whether or not to hold a popular consultation on the question of his return to the throne, M. Achille van Acker, the Prime Minister, told Parliament today when he presented his new Government. He said this attitude to the provisionally exiled king was the same as that held by M. Paul Henri Spaak's Government of last month.

M. van Acker said his government would be a "government by three battles"—coal, prices and experts.

"The Government intends," he said, "to concentrate on financial, economic and social questions, which dominate all others and must be absolutely attacked."

"It will abstain from all initiative in political questions since these are of a nature calculated to divide Belgians at a time when it is essential to do everything to unite them."

The stability of the franc, he added, would be maintained as the feature of the government's financial policy, public expenditure would be limited to balance its against receipts, and certain reforms would be introduced to enable the credit system to finance re-equipment of private industry.

25,000 Houses

M. van Acker stressed that when they had won the battles of coal and wages they would have won the battle for exports and regained their foreign markets. To achieve this he called for intensive production, lower prices and redoubled efforts to restore and even increase Belgium's Merchant Marine and air lines.

He promised that economic and commercial restrictions would be relaxed as quickly as world conditions permitted.

In support of a campaign to reduce the present crisis in rents, he said the Government intended to build 25,000 cheap houses.—*Reuter*.

DON'T STARVE PEACEFULLY

New York, Apr. 4.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the former president of the United States, said today: "We cannot let the German people starve, because if you let people starve, they don't starve peacefully. They told a meeting sponsored by 11 settlement houses, that the

WARMEST DAY

London, Apr. 4.
The fine weather wave at home entered its tenth day today and during the morning, the temperature shot up to 70 degrees at Greenwich—making it the warmest day since last August and hottest before midday at this time of the year for 100 years.—*Reuter*.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROLS

Washington, Apr. 3.

Senators drafting atomic energy controls yesterday decided to limit army and navy supervision to a strictly military field.

The action has caused the Vandenberg amendment which would have put the military hand upon all atomic energy matters related to "defense and security."

The special atomic energy committee adopted the revision establishing a "military liaison committee" concerned only with atomic matters which "relate to military applications." Control of all atomic energy matters would be vested in a five-man civilian commission.

The military committee could appeal against action of the civilian commission when the latter is "in the line of the Departments of War or Navy" The appeals would be made to the Committee of War or Navy which could then appeal to the President for final decision.—*Associated Press*.

FRENCH ARMIES

Paris, Apr. 4.

The Constituent Assembly was told yesterday that France's post-war armed strength would total less than 500,000 men.

Finance Minister Andre Philip and the Military Ministers, Edmond Michelet and Charles Tillon, said that credits to be asked of the Legislature would be based on a ground force of 400,000, an air force of 50,000 and a Navy of 45,000 men.—*Associated Press*.

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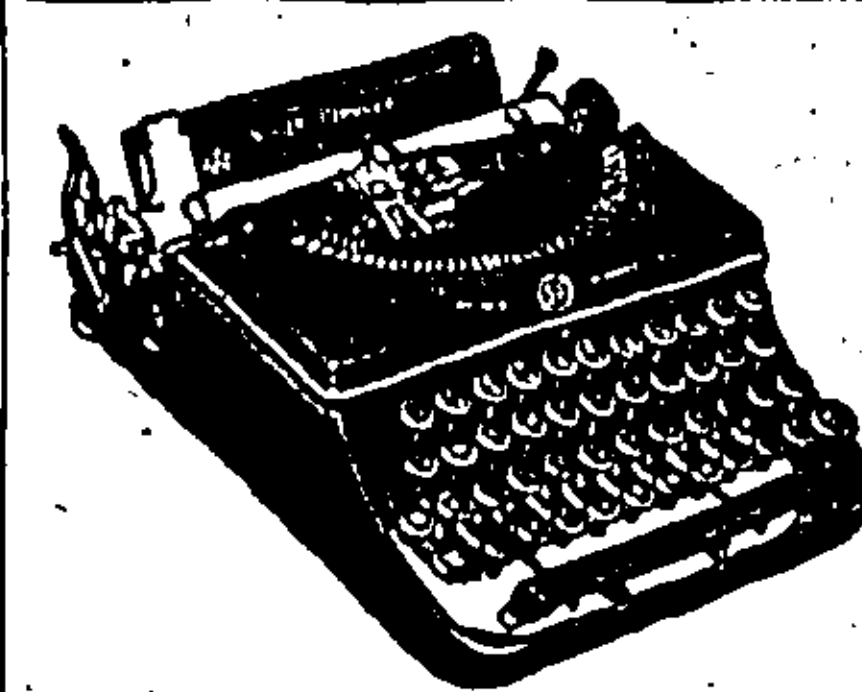
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HIGHWAYMEN

Manila, Apr. 3.

Two United States soldiers were wounded and a third injured when their jeep overturned after being ambushed by heavily armed highwaymen on a road south of Manila today.

Sergeant George Cosmides held off the band with a carbine until military police, summoned by one of his companions, arrived and the bandits fled.—*Associated Press*.

REDS SENTENCED

Berlin, Apr. 4.

A United States Military Court yesterday convicted Gerhard T. Jurr and Wilhelm Kammermeier, long-time German Communists, of interfering with democratic processes in Schoenberg, and sentenced both to five years imprisonment.

"TIMES OF INDIA" DEAL

Bombay, Apr. 3.

It was reliably reported yesterday that Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, one of India's wealthiest men, has purchased a controlling interest in the "Times of India" for nearly Rs 20,000,000.

Edmund George Pearson, Chairman of the Board of Coleman Bennett and Co. Ltd., the present owners of the paper, announced yesterday that a large interest was sold but did not disclose the purchaser of the British language newspaper which is the largest in India. The newspaper is 108 years old.—*Associated Press*.

In municipal jobs after the fall of Germany Jurr and Kammermeier were accused of interfering with the public in an effort to force communism on them.—*Associated Press*.

Japs Still Think They Won War

Sao Paulo, Brazil, Apr. 4.

An investigation of Japanese terrorists gangs which are blamed for the assassination of two prominent Nipponese businessmen as spread into Japanese colonies in Panama and Amazonas states.

The police said that the gangs had threatened dozens of Nipponese with death accusing them of treason to their homeland.

Shigetsumura Furuya, ex-Japanese ambassador to Argentina, attributed an attempt on his life to the fact that he signed a document affirming to Japanese colonists that Japan had lost the war. Guards are posted throughout the Colony.

Two Japanese youths were arrested but refused to discuss the terrorist organization.

Sao Paulo newspapers published a letter by Ritoza Mircea saying that two such bands existed. Mircea said that fanatic patriots controlled the bands and forced membership by threats. He said that they publish a newspaper in Japanese which claims that Hiroshima was hit by poison gas bombs and not by an atomic bomb, that General MacArthur was under the Emperor's orders in Japan, and that Japanese forces occupy the Philippines and Hawaii.

The gangs reportedly are using terrorist tactics to force their declarations that Japan has not lost the war upon poorly educated members of the Nipponese colony.—*Associated Press*.

Milk For All Plan In Britain

(By Ronald Bedford)

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The first details of an official ten-year plan to provide every man, woman and child in Britain with an adequate supply of fresh milk—a plan which has a vital bearing on the dairy industries of Canada, Australia and New Zealand—were given in an interval today by Mr. Robert A. Peppercall, Chief Regional Marketing Officer of the Milk Marketing Board.

One of the principal implications of the new plan, in addition to providing a ready market for Britain's dairy farmers, is that it will ensure prosperity for dairymen in Canada and the other Dominions.

"We must place permanent dependence on the dairy industries of the Dominions to supply the bulk of our butter and cheese if we are to devote our undivided attention to milk production for home consumption," Mr. Peppercall stated.

"The first step in the battle to make Britain self-sufficient in

milk production has been the concentration on increasing the winter milk yield," he added. Milk sales in December—worst month from the production point of view—rose from 84,000,000 gallons in 1943 to 82,000,000 gallons in 1945. Mr. Peppercall said, adding that the target for next December was 100,000,000 gallons.

"If we succeed in achieving this target, it will mean that every consumer in the country will get at least 2-1/2 pints of fresh milk a week, which is very necessary if the nation's health is to be maintained in the face of possible ration reductions," Mr. Peppercall stated. He added that the pre-war boom of seasonal milk surpluses was unlikely to recur in the years ahead, because the British people had been educated to become milk drinkers by the establishment of industrial milk schemes and milk bars in the principal towns and cities.

Lifetime Habit

"The practice of providing free milk in schools has laid the foundations of a habit, which will persist throughout the lifetime of the younger generation, and it will be an insurance for the success of the new scheme," Mr. Peppercall stated.

The fixing of minimum prices for the next four years stressed the importance the British Government placed on milk production at home, he added. "One of the principal tasks in the coming months will be the improvement in herds, and in order that this can be carried on without delay, artificial insemination stations are to be opened throughout the country for the breeding of better type cows with higher milk yields. Considerable emphasis is being laid on the provision of pure milk, and the Milk Marketing Board is determined to have 100 per cent tuberculin tested herds in Britain, even if the process takes 20 years," he concluded.—*Reuter*.

Immigration Bars Lifted

Washington, Apr. 4.

The House voted unanimously today to lift the immigration bars on behalf of Mrs. Masuye (Marjorie) Sudo-Cromley, the Japanese wife of Raymond A. Cromley, a Californian now in the army on leave as a correspondent for the Wall Street Journal.

Mrs. Cromley is a research worker at the Imperial Japanese college in Tokyo and was not eligible for a permanent residence in this country because she is a native of Japan.

Officials said that the only way to permit the husband, wife and their seven-year-old son to live together, was to enact special legislation. The House took similar action on behalf of two Italian orphan boys who stowed away on a United States troopship, and for the American-born wife of an Italian diplomat, who lost her citizenship when she became married.—*Associated Press*.

Honolulu, April 4.

The threat of pestilence was lifted yesterday from Hawaii as food and medicine were flown to wrecked Hilo, the greatest suffered in the tidal wave which claimed possibly 176 lives.

Tahiti belatedly reported that its north coast was damaged by Monday's triple wave.—*Associated Press*.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Chosen People

Sir,—"Infidel" replied to an article that so misrepresented the beliefs of the British Israel Movement that it proved that its author had never given any study to the question but had just collected sufficient data, mostly incorrect and misleading, to write his muddled article. If "Infidel" had been able to answer the true facts, he would hardly have been so scathing. I must also agree with him about the tactlessness of some parts of that article.

But I may inform him on some points on which he has been totally misled—

First, the Romans left the country in a complete body—none remained.

Second, the early inhabitants of Britain whom he quotes are believed to form a very small part of Israel, the main body being those very Angles, Saxons, Vikings, Danes, Jutes, Normans and Flemings he states are left out of the reckoning.

Third, Ireland is certainly not excluded from the story; nor are the Jews left out of it.

Fourth, one of the people of the Book, "Infidel" should read it to discover the difference between a Semite, a Hebrew, an Israelite and a Jew. He will also see that the Jews are Jewish from intermarriage with the descendants of Ham and therefore not Israelites.

And, therefore, not Semites, as Israel's brother was Esau and presumably started this family trait.

Fifth, the absorption of strange races is not out of place with Bible teaching and may account for "Infidel's" Motley Association of Races in the United States.

Sixth, the two tribes, or rather the minute fraction of the two tribes, who returned to Palestine from the Babylonian captivity are the only real Jews. They date from that time and have nothing to do with the remainder of Israel or earlier branches of the one tribe of Judah.

Seventh, "Infidel's" attention is drawn to the whole course of the war—the Phony War, the Blitz, the Battle of Britain—Unprecedented Victory, and final Victory.

Some people cannot see the wood for the trees and "Infidel" seems to expect such blessings as only be granted to a fault-finding people.

He has only to read the Book to see that this has been the case with the transgressing, unrepentant, "Chosen People," who elude turn to God except under moments of extreme distress.

Lastly and most important, this is no "horrible Heronvok Doctrine" of Might and Domination and Race Superiority but the story of a simple people who, through many vicissitudes of their own making, were called to be a great nation, but only so as to be a "Servant Nation"—and a "Blessing to All Nations."

Could "Infidel" not "thrill with patriotic pride" and try to further this great and humble, human and holy Mission of his race?

TRANSGRESSOR.

Housing Problems

Sir,—"Your editorial on the above subject must have aroused lower satisfaction from your readers who are vexed about finding accommodation and should certainly attract the attention of the authorities responsible for the welfare of the community."

May I add something more to your comments? Is it this: Recently Government promulgated a law that should owners desire back premises for their own use they have the title to evict the tenants. I believe that in view of the acute shortage of accommodation, governments' action aggravates the plight of non-landlords or tenants. Landlords are usually wealthy people and generally have one hundred and one relatives and it would be quite easy for them to use such a flimsy pretext as apparently encouraged by the Government to rid the tenants of their premises. Who the devil would care to check up on them later?

Of course an owner has the right to his own premises if he chooses but good sportsmanship in view of the present crisis dictates suggests that he should give the tenants a fair chance to look for accommodation and a minimum of six months notice should be the very least that he must under legal compulsion be made to give his tenants. (Government please note).

One really does not fully understand Government attitude in promulgating such a law at a period when housing accommodation is so scarce and would give an average tenant ground to think that Government might unconsciously be reverting to capitalism which to put it bluntly favouring landlords to the prejudice of the poorer classes of tenants. It would seem that the Government would have to reconsider their decision or perhaps the Home Office might be approached by people who feel the unfairness of the law considering the present acute shortage of accommodation.

JOSEPH A. GUTIERREZ.

Japanese Cruelties Described

A WITNESS, A 36-YEAR-OLD CHINESE WOMAN, LAW LAN, DESCRIBED HOW SHE WAS BEATEN AND LEFT TIED WITH ROPES UNDER A HOT SUN FOR A PERIOD OF EIGHT DAYS, AT THE RESUMED HEARING YESTERDAY OF THE TRIAL OF 15 JAPANESE ACCUSED OF VARIOUS ATROCITIES ON LANTAU ISLAND.

The trial is being heard before a Military Tribunal comprising Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J. A. G. in India); Major M. I. Ormsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment.

The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal), H.Q. A.L.F./F.S.E.A., and the Defence Officer Lieut. M. Croft, R.A.S.C., assisted by Captain Moti Slugh, Jodhpur Regiment.

The accused are Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo, W/O Yanagizawa Sadao, S/M Uchida Hiroshi, Sgt. Jomori Riichi, Sgt. Sato Yoshio, Sgt. Yoshikawa Gunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, L/Cpl. Ando Takashi, 1st Class Pte. Takahashi Haruhiko, Pte. Nishizawa Kenro, Pte. Uemura Gishaku and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaro.

The first witness at yesterday's hearing, Ng Ying, 31, married woman, said that her husband was Ho Yick. On the afternoon of August 19, 1945, she was selling fruit at her shop when she heard the sound of rifle firing. She immediately closed her door.

A heavy knock came on the door and, as she was too frightened to open, a shot was fired through the door, injuring her husband on the back of his left shoulder. The door was broken open by the Japanese, and her husband, baby and herself were taken into custody. They were then taken to a bathing shed at the beach of Chung Hau. She was later released but her husband was detained.

Vomited Blood
Two days later, she went to see her husband at the beach, and saw that the bullet was still inside her husband's wound. She attempted to extract the bullet but was seen by a Japanese soldier, who stopped her and struck her. She was then beaten with a piece of thick wood on her chest and back. She vomited blood as a result of the assault.

After that she did not dare to visit her husband again. She saw her husband a few days later when he came home. His face was swollen, and his feet bruised from the iron chain.

She did not know why her husband had been arrested and she knew nothing about any thing concerning the alleged guerrillas or communists.

In cross-examination, she said she was quite sure that her husband was hit by the bullet fired by the Japanese outside her house. The village elder Tsang Sau was also arrested by the Japanese.

Blood-Stained Sword
Another witness, Yim Kuk, 32, married woman, said that about 2 p.m. on August 19, she heard rifle firing and then saw guerrillas passing her door. She was very frightened as her husband was not at home. Her husband was Lam Fuk. The Japanese began to arrest the villagers and she was also taken.

On arrival at the Military Barracks at Chung Hau, she saw her husband Lam Fuk and Tsang Sau outside the doorway. At about 7 p.m. the same day she saw both Tsang and her husband taken away by the head man of the band. The leader seemed to be very angry. She saw the Japanese leader strike Tsang Sau on the head with a

Forward, Philatelists

Sir,—"I am wondering if you will ask some of your readers to send me some Hong Kong stamps and some of the new Victory set I understand is to be issued soon? I shall be so very glad and delighted if they will and they will be doing a real kindness as I am an ex-Q.A.I.M.N.S. Sister and have to spend all my time in bed instead of looking after my men as I should be and often when the pain is worse than usual, I can forget it for awhile in sorting out my stamps and putting them in my album. All through the war of course there were no new ones and so I have not been able to get on with my collection and if your readers will help me I shall be so very grateful. I will answer all letters at once."

MAY L. GROVES,
Glenwood, Walsby, Sussex.

QUIT IN JAI

New Delhi, Apr. 4.
Mahatma Gandhi conferred for 85 minutes yesterday with the British cabinet mission and emerged to say, "Good wishes to the British after they quit India and before they quit."

Jawaharlal Nehru, all-India Congress party leader, declared that delay in solving India's problems would bring upheaval in the land of millions. Nehru voiced criticism of the Moslem league for demanding an independent Moslem India.—Associated Press.

Film Review

"Blithe Spirit"

Noel Coward is not universally popular as an entertainer, his rather acid witticisms at the expense of the snob and the idler are too penetratingly accurate for that. No-one could deny that, suddenly he has acquired the ability to produce good films. "Blithe Spirit" is, at the moment, the most accurate to be seen outside London (Brief Encounter, his latest, has just been released).

As a play "Blithe Spirit" ran for a considerable time in London, and was an outstanding success; the resultant film varies little from the stage version, and indeed, is none the worse for that. Where the cinema scores is in the depiction of Elvira, Charles Condomine's first wife, who disappears and reappears in the most satisfactory, ghostly way.

The dialogue of this film simply crackles with wit. Rex Harrison as Charles Condomine, and Constance Cummings as his second wife, Ruth, are at their most amusing when they are quarrelling, and when they are quarrelling over a blonde that Charles can see, and Ruth can not, the result is devastatingly funny.

In spite of the foregoing, the film is undoubtedly stolen by Margaret Rutherford as Madame Arcati. She plays the part of a rather intense spiritualist medium with great earnestness and a terrific sense for the details. Elvira (played by Kay Hammond) is the most worldly of ghosts, a revolting mix who drifts about in a cold green aura.

Technically this film is well handled, David Lean as director and Ronald Neame as cameraman seem to work well together. "Blithe Spirit" is Noel Coward at his best, polished, and witty. It can be seen daily at the King's.

G. W. ASHTON.

Money Mart

The money market was uncertain yesterday, with rates constantly fluctuating; on the whole prices appreciated appreciably. Chinese national currency opened at HK\$2.35 to ON\$1,000 for futures and \$2.39 for spot, and closed at \$2.45 and \$2.47 respectively. Gold fell from \$390 - jump at the opening to \$388, then tumbled to \$414 and dropped back to \$404 at the close.

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.47 for the dollar and \$4.40 for the English Sterling remained in demand at \$17, while Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.50.

CAT BURGLAR

Six months hard labour was imposed on a cat burglar, Chan Kwok, by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Chan was found guilty of the larceny of a type-writer, two rollers, blanket and clothing, from No. 27 Lok Road, third floor. The complainant was Mr. Dennis Montalto.

Inspector Askew told the court that the burglary occurred on March 7 and accused was only arrested a few days ago, when Mr. Montalto walked into a shop in D'Aguiar Street and saw his type-writer in a show-window. The accused was told of the shop.

Value of the articles lost was estimated at \$500.

A Chinese woman, Lai Kiu, owner of a Japanese pistol, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by Mr. Latimer yesterday. Sub-inspector Cutler stated that on information received he went to the Yen Hing Dairy Farm, Kowloon City, with Chinese detectives. Under a map of hay they found the pistol. Accused pleaded guilty and said that she picked up the pistol when she was cutting grass in Oct. 1945.

Charged with causing an obstruction at the Star Ferry wharf, 11 cyclists, bicycle riders and rickshaw coolies were fined \$10 each by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Inspector Askew told the court that there were about 60 vehicles but only 11 were arrested because of the small number of police officers present.

Money and jewellery to the total value of \$1,500 was stolen by two armed robbers at 4 p.m. yesterday when, pretending to be callers on some of the tenants, they gained access to a shop on the first floor of 3, Thomson Road, Wan-chai.

More Accounts Of Water Torture Given In Court

MORE STORIES OF TORTURE WERE RELATED BY PORTUGUESE AND INDIAN RESIDENTS AT THE RESUMED HEARING YESTERDAY OF THE TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON OF GEORGE WONG, MOTOR GARAGE EMPLOYEE.

A CHINESE GAVE EVIDENCE THAT WONG HAD ACTUALLY ASSISTED IN ADMINISTERING THE WATER TORTURE.

Wong is charged with 36 overt acts of treason before a General Military Court comprising Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (President), Major J. B. Kite and Major C. F. Miles.

The Prosecution is conducted by Mr. M. A. da Silva, assisted by Mr. J. O'Donovan. The Crown has assigned Mr. Hing-shing Lo, instructed by Mr. H. L. Kwan, to defend Wong.

When the Court resumed yesterday morning Yiu Yuen-fong, widow of Dr. Lau, was recalled for questioning whether Wong was carrying arms when he arrested her husband. She said the Eurasian was armed, but she was not certain of Wong, nor could she remember whether he was armed on subsequent occasions.

Grace Lau, recalled, also said she could not remember whether Wong was armed.

Jackie Lau's Evidence

Next witness was Jackie Lau, brother of the previous witness. He said he met Wong first in 1939 at 153, Prince Edward Road, where they used to meet for physical exercise.

"During the Japanese occupation," said Lau, "I was an agent for B.A.A.G. joining them in October, 1942. In January, 1942, I saw Wong outside the Nathan Hotel. He asked me if I was working and when I told him I was unemployed he promised to find me a job. In December, that year he told me he was a detective in political affairs for the Japanese and asked if I knew anyone who had a short wave radio as he wanted to arrest Third Nationalist.

He said that as I had been to St. Joseph's College I should know a lot of Portuguese people. He told me to get a gun and help him, saying that as I had been in the police reserve it would be easy for me to get a gun.

Wong also asked me for information about anyone working for the Allies. In March, 1943, he asked me if I was born in Australia as he had a scheme to assist the Japanese in the invasion of Australia as guides. I told him to get in touch with William Lee, who was born in Australia and knew conditions there. Lee was then a B.A.A.G. agent. Wong said the job was worth 200 yen a month. I told Lee about this and also reported it to my C.O., David Lole, who used to be Assistant Superintendent of the Police Reserve and died in a Japanese prison."

Always Boasting

Cross-examined by Mr. Kwan, Lau said he was certain that Wong told him he was a detective in the political affairs department and wanted information about short wave sets.

Did he tell you that the business of buying and selling guns was profitable?—No.

Did he say that guerrillas outside Hong Kong were anxious to buy guns and tell you to get guns for him for that purpose?—No.

Was he arrogant and boastful?—He always talked boastfully.

Even before the war?—Oh, no, not before hostilities.

You are his friend?—I was, but not now. I know him well.

Did you know that the Japanese had spies everywhere before the invasion?—I didn't care about this before the war, but after I heard of Japanese spies, I don't know where.

How did you know David Lole died in a Japanese gaol?—I heard of his arrest before I left Hong Kong from a member of the intelligence group.

Water Torture

Next witness called was Lui Man-suen, who said that before December, 1941, he was employed by John D. Hutchinson & Co. Two of his colleagues there were Ernest Manning and P. C. Mooney. On October 24, 1943, a Japanese known as Sam San, an interpreter named Lau, Ida Wong, two Chinese (Wong came to his shop at 19, Wing Sing Street) they asked for Mooney. He told them he was in Macao. "Next day Lau and another Chinese searched my home and

took me to the Gendarmerie Headquarters, Supreme Court Building," said Lui. "In a temporary cubicle on the ground floor verandah I was questioned by a Japanese. I was taken to another room where I saw torture instruments consisting of iron rings, bath tubs, and steel bars. Wong and some Japanese then came in and asked me what I had done for Mooney and the Europeans. Wong struck me and said that as I was Mooney's best friend I had known of his activities on behalf of the British.

Mr. d'Almada: Did Wong interrogate you before the Japanese entered?—He started just before the Japanese entered. "A Japanese took off my spectacles and Wong and another man named Chan Yui took off my coat," said Lui. They untied my tie and collar and the Japanese pushed me on to a slanting ladder. Wong and Chan tied my hands and legs to the ladder head downwards. Wong said 'Be quick. Tell us all about it; otherwise water will be forced into you.' Wong was in a rage. I told him I had not assisted Mooney, being merely a colleague. The Japanese sat on my stomach and covered my face with a towel. Wong poured water over my head."

Electric Torture

Then I mentioned several names, F. E. and F. X. d'Almada Remedios, A.M. Machado and

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement has been announced in London between Major E. Nevill Thurbury, K.S.L.I., and Christine M. Johnson, M.B.E., Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S. (R).

Major Thurbury, only son of the late Admiral Sir Cecil Thurbury and of Lady Thurbury, was, until he left for England recently, the popular Adjutant of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps.

His fiancée is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson of Lerwick, Shetland Isles.

P.A. Yvanovich, to "accused," witness stated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Silva, witness said that by the nature of the interrogation he knew he was suspected for spying against the Japanese.

Continuing, Barros said that he subsequently received electric and water tortures as well as beatings with a stick seven times. Accused, witness said, was not present on any of these seven occasions.

On August 28, 1944, witness said he was brought before a Japanese military court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The 17th witness testifying for the Crown was Mr. D. S. Dinga. He stated that at 12.30 p.m. on Nov. 10, 1943, on returning to his office in Ice House Street he saw accused and another Chinese searching his business papers. Accused took away a list of names of the Indian community in the Colony.

Water Torture
"Accused asked me what the list was for," said Dinga, "and I told him that it was for the food rations for the local Indians since I was looking after it."

Accused, however, alleged that witness was doing some sort of espionage work for the British against the Japanese, and wanted him (witness) to go with him to see his chief, Yoshimoto, in the Supreme Court.

"As I maintained, when questioned in the Supreme Court, that it was a ration list," continued witness, "I was given the water torture. Later I was taken to Stanley."

Dinga said he was kept in Stanley until the first week of December, 1943, when he was again out for interrogation. On this occasion, a Japanese named Moriama questioned him in English. The witness said he refused to talk and was given another torture. Thereupon, witness mentioned names such as Sir Vincent Grayburn, Dr. Selwyn Clarke, Chester Ben-hyde and Edmondson, as being persons who used to receive money from him.

Accused was confined witness, present on that occasion and asked him as to the method he used to send money to these persons.

"Burma Road"
"When I refused to disclose," witness went on, "I was given another water torture and subsequently hung up with my toes barely touching the ground."

"As I was tired and fed up with the torture, I mentioned, unknowingly that the money was sent through the Burma Road—meaning the back door or the underground channel."

On August 29, 1944, witness said he was brought to a Japanese military court and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios, Treasurer of the Portuguese Residents' Association, testified that accused and Indian arrested him on Dec. 12, 1943, at his house. Accused told him that the Japanese Gendarmes wanted him for questioning in English. Witness was taken to the Supreme Court, and next morning to Stanley Prison.

"I was first questioned by accused," said witness, "Accused wanted me to tell him what I was doing in Hong Kong, what I had made any trips to Macao and what was the purpose of my Macao visit." He also wanted to know the whereabouts of C. Soares. "Accused then told me that if I cooperated with the Japanese nothing would happen to me," related Barros, "otherwise they had ways and means—such as the water torture—to make me talk."

Then I mentioned several names, F. E. and F. X. d'Almada Remedios, A.M. Machado and

For selling a catty of slab sugar for \$1.35, 55 cents above the Government controlled price, a widow, Lai Wan, was fined \$50 by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. A further fine of \$25 was imposed as the accused did not display the price of the sugar.

Inspector Thomas, prosecuted. The sugar was ordered to be sold and the proceeds given to the Poor Box.

B.A.A.G. Woman Spy Tells Of Tortures

EVIDENCE OF HOW SHE WAS TORTURED AT A HOUSE IN KIMBERLEY ROAD AND AGAIN AT STANLEY AND HOW, UNABLE TO STAND IT, SHE BROKE DOWN AND CONFESSED AND WAS LATER SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS FOR BEING A SPY, WAS GIVEN AT THE CENTRAL SUMMARY COURT YESTERDAY BY MISS SHUI-LING, A MEMBER OF THE B.A.A.G. THE EVIDENCE AROSE FROM THE CASE IN WHICH LAI KIT, A FORMER BUS CONDUCTOR, IS CHARGED WITH 12 OVERT ACTS OF HIGH TREASON BEFORE MR. C. Y. KWAN.

Mr. R. S. Smith is conducting the prosecution and at the moment accused is not represented. In his opening, Mr. R. S. Smith said:

"If your Worship please, the accused is charged with high treason for adhering to the King's enemies elsewhere than in the King's realm; in fact in this Colony.

"It is charged against him that on June 15, 1944, and on divers days thereafter, and until June, 1946, he, then being a person owing allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, and whilst the war with Japan was being carried on, with traitorous intent to aid and assist the King's enemies, he adhered to and aided and comforted the King's enemies. There are in this indictment 12 overt acts laid against the accused by the Tension Act in which the prosecution is proceeding.

You will hear the evidence of Tim Chung, a bus conductor and a fellow employee with Lai Kit of the Kowloon Bus Company. You will hear from him how he met Lai Kit again in circumstances which I submit are sufficient to indicate that he was a Gendarme detective. You will hear of the activities of the accused. You will hear of his gun and his identity card. You will hear of the many arrests he made. You will hear of torture inflicted by him and assisted at by him. You will have before you evidence of this torture. You will hear of the activities of this man and the group with whom he worked in bringing about the arrest of British Army Aid Group agents. There will be before you in the box to give evidence, women who were arrested, some innocent victims of his policy of wholesale arrests. Tortured and imprisoned, some of these women survived and will tell their story. As a result of the activities of the accused it would seem that he was even worse than his Japanese masters in the methods he used in dealing with suspects, and that where they stopped, this man went on.

Five Arrests

This whole case is the case of the activities of a man who obstructed the British Army Aid Group in its work in the Colony, whose job was the harassing capture, torture and elimination of loyal persons serving the King in this Colony. You will hear Thomas Wong tell you that, so successful was he in his work of hindering the work of the British Army Aid Group in making at least five arrests of their agents.

The 12 overt acts upon which the Crown case is built are overt acts of the same treason of adhering, and I will in due course ask your Worship to commit Lai Kit for trial. In this connection I will presume to remind your Worship of the requirement of the Treason Act.

With your Worship's permission I will proceed to my proof. Lau Chak-po, the first witness, said that he was an agent of the B.A.A.G. during the war. On June 15, 1944, he was arrested in his house by a party of men which included Lai Kit, accused, Lau Kwong-yan and Moriama. At the time his wife and a sister-in-law, Ip Sau-tan, were present. He was taken in a car and made to go to a friend, Ma Leung's place. Here they found Ma Leung in the sitting room. The place was searched and Ma Leung and some papers were taken away. After that he was taken in a car and told to go to another friend's (Shun Ching-kwan) place. Witness told them he was sure of the place whereupon he was struck on the face by Moriama.

Taken To Kimberley Road. The door was opened by Shun's wife who on seeing such a big party immediately closed it. The members of the party got very angry; shook the door and after 20 minutes the door was opened. Shun was not on the premises. After a search, Shun's wife was taken in custody. Witness was taken to Kimberley Road and

there he saw his brother-in-law, Ip Kam-wing, bound hand and foot and his clothes dripping with water. Witness was taken into another room and after 10 minutes was again taken out in a car. This time at Lai Kit, accused's suggestion, to find Cheung Kan, another friend of witness. Witness told Lai Kit that he was not certain of Chan's place but would bring him to Chan's master, Mr. Poon. Witness then related the visit to another friend's place, Lee Chung-kwan, who was taken in custody.

All the arrested persons were taken to Kimberley Road. They were all tied up and told to sit down. Lai Kit assisted in the tying up.

Photo Found

He was told that these arrests were made because of connections they had with Wong Wing-tim, who was doing spy work for B.A.A.G.

The party went to Wong's house. The door was forced open and the place searched. A photo of Mui Sui-hing, a cousin of Wong, was found on the premises. The party then went to the Chung Wah Book Co. The photo was taken too. Moriama entered the store and about half an hour later returned with Mui Sui-hing in custody. The party then went to No. 92 Nathan Road, his father-in-law's place and here Ip Shun-ching, his father-in-law and Ip Tung-tung, a brother-in-law, were taken in custody. In this group three persons were arrested.

They were all taken to Kimberley Road. Mui Shui-wing was kept separate. Shun gave himself up the next day. Others there were Lee Tung-shan and Wong Fung-yan, two former police reservists. He did not know why the last two were arrested. At 6 p.m. he was taken across the harbour to the Supreme Court. There he found Ip Kwung-ying, another brother-in-law. He remained there for 15 days. There he also saw two Indians, Mr. D. S. Das and Mr. R. Gillette, and Mr. Power.

Couldn't Stand It

During these 15 days he was taken out almost every day for questioning. During the questioning he was tortured, by the water torture and beatings Moriama applied the tortures. They wanted him to confess to his espionage work.

Finally he did confess as he could stand it no longer. He was told to write out a statement. He was in a room. During the writing of the statement he heard groans from the next room. They came from his brother-in-law. He went into the next room and told the torturer that his brother-in-law had nothing to do with the work and asked that he not be tortured. They were surprised to see him and ordered him back to the room and told him to finish the statement. He did so and heard no more groans. On July 1, he was taken to Stanley and stayed there for six months. During that time he was questioned and tortured. The questioning was concerning Mr. Power. He was not able to tell them anything as he had no connection with Mr. Power.

British Agent

On Dec. 7, 1944, he was charged with being a spy and sentenced to death. The following day the sentence was commuted to one of life imprisonment. He was released in August. In February this year he identified accused as Lai Kit at Stanley.

Wong Wing-tim, alias Thomas Wong, said that he was an agent of the B.A.A.G. and his headquarters were in Wanchow. In March, 1943, he was instructed to form a group to work in Hong Kong. He contacted Ip Kwong-wing through a travelling trader, Yeung To, and asked him to come to Wanchow to see him. Ip did not do so but sent a message through Yeung To. Witness then instructed Ip to continue the spy work.

In reply to Mr. Smith witness said that such work had already started in 1942 but no official arrangements had been made and the work was suspended. There were 18 members in this spy group. In June, 1943, he received a report from Yeung that the group had been smashed through arrests. He met Lau Chak-po in Hong Kong after the surrender. He knew of Yeung Yuet-ping, the sister of Yeung Man-tong, a B.A.A.G. agent who had died in Wanchow.

Witness said it was a serious matter when the group was smashed up. The group was engaged on espionage work and after it had been broken up, work had to be stopped. It was not possible to reorganise the group before the war ended.

Woman's Evidence

Miss Mui Shui-hing said that during the war she worked at the Chung Wah Book Company checking up the serial numbers of bank notes on the Central Reserve Bank. She is a cousin Thomas Wong, the previous witness.

She was an espionage agent of the B.A.A.G. She kept a note of the number of the notes and let her cousin, who was in Wanchow with the B.A.A.G., have them through another agent, Yeung Po. On June 18, 1944, she was arrested at the Chung Wah Book Co. at 9 a.m. in the morning by a Japanese gendarme and Chinese detectives. She identified Lai Kit, accused, because of his connection with her arrest in that at the time of her arrest, he, accused, told her to produce certificates of the B.A.A.G. She was taken to a house in Kimberley Road and later to the Gendarmerie where she was tortured. Lai Kit took part in them. He held a towel over

JAP. P.O.W. LOOSE IN COLONY

A Japanese prisoner of war, Kobayashi Motomu who escaped from the Diocesan Boys School Hospital on Feb. 19 and was re-arrested, again escaped from the Shamshuipo Camp Hospital where he was a mental patient at 11 p.m. on Tuesday.

Motomu is a leading seaman of the Aoki Unit. At the time of escape he was clad in shirt and trousers. He wore a sandal on one foot and a slipper on the other.

He at first asked her to produce the B.A.A.G. identification papers of her cousin which he said had been left with her. She remained in the Headquarters for 12 days. She saw Lai Kit during that time. He asked her about the certificates and on that occasion he was the only other person in the room. It was true that Lai Kit, unassisted, had threatened her.

Stanley Torture

She was later taken to Stanley. There she was questioned by a Japanese and Lau Kwong-pan and again subjected to the water torture.

She eventually confessed that she was the cousin of Wong Wing-tim, that she had seen Yeung Po and that she had passed information to her cousin.

She was later charged with being an intelligence agent and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

More Accounts Of Water Torture Given In Court

(Continued from Page 4) ness continued, he was taken to Stanley, where he was several times tortured since he refused to admit the Japanese allegation that he was a spy for the British.

D'Almada Remedios

The witness was sentenced on August 29, 1944 by a Japanese military court to serve 10 years of imprisonment.

Next witness, Mr. F. E. d'Almada Remedios, brother of the above-mentioned witness and President of the Portuguese Residents' Association, stated that he was arrested by two Japanese and a Chinese on Oct. 27, 1943, at his office, the Union Trade Company. He was accused by the Japanese of being an agent for the British Consulate in Macao for spy work. The witness said that he later met accused in Stanley.

Accused threatened him to confess. As he refused to confess, witness was on, he was given various tortures on several occasions.

RATIONED

Tientsin, Apr. 4. The Municipal Government of Tientsin today decreed that banquets must be limited to nine courses only.—Associated Press.

She was released on August 25, 1945.

She was also known as Mui Foon and she was No. 53 of the B.A.A.G.

In the course of the witness's evidence Mr. Smith told the Court that his work was considerably increased by witnesses not giving direct answers to his questions. He would request the interpreter to explain to the witness the point.

Mother's Evidence

Mrs. Lau Tung-tai, aged 64 years, said that she was the mother of William Chan. In June, 1945, she received a message to go to the Kwong Wah Hospital where her son was very ill. She did so. She found her son very ill. His head was swollen. He was in a dying condition and she knew his case was hopeless. Her son told her that he had been arrested by Lai Kit.

Prior to her son's arrest Lai Kit had stayed at her house.

Giving her evidence in English, Miss Florence Chan said that she resided at No. 119, Nathan Road, first floor. The previous witness was her mother and she was the sister of William Chan. On June 19, 1944, a crowd came to her house looking for her brother, William. He was not in at the time. At first she did not know any of the party but later knew of a Chinese detective by the name of "Fatty" Lau.

At the time her mother, a younger brother, a sister, and herself were at home. While they found the document one of them again asked if she insisted that she did not know where Wong was. Lai Kit was one of the men. Later the other man left to telephone and returned with a Japanese. A consultation was held and the Japanese left. Lai Kit and the other man remained behind.

Next morning she was taken to a house in Kimberley Road. A Japanese questioned her and asked her if she knew if Wong had any friends, and about her brother. Accused was present. The Japanese did not seem pleased with her answers. He was annoyed. She saw by his attitude that he wanted her to say something. She was told that if she did not, she would receive the water torture. She was not subjected to any torture. She was later taken to the Supreme Court and put in a small room. She was not questioned and later was sent to Stanley. She was released later on account of illness as she did not eat or drink for a week. She was never charged.

In February this year she identified accused as Lai Kit at Stanley.

Lived In Home

A month later her brother returned home. During the time of her brother's arrest and his return "Fatty" Lau, later relieved by Lai Kit, accused, lived in the house guarding the family.

Her brother told her how he came home. It was right to say that after that he remained in hiding.

In March, 1945, her brother went out and did not return. She next heard of him a week later when she received a message that her brother had been arrested by the Gendarmerie and was asking for food and help to be sent to him. This was difficult as the family was under a cloud of fear and it was dangerous to show themselves.

In June, she again received a message informing her that her brother was sick in the Kwong Wah Hospital. She went to see him. It was after her mother had visited her brother. She found him very ill. He was delirious. She recognized him, but she had great difficulty in doing so. He was greatly changed for the worse. He died

More Accounts Of Water Torture Given In Court

He was sentenced on August 29, 1944, to serve a 10 year imprisonment.

The last witness at yesterday's hearing was Mr. M. P. de Remedios, who said that he knew accused before the outbreak of the war. He met accused in Macao in November, 1943.

Accused asked him whether he knew that Marcus de Silva, the prosecuting officer in the case, was in Macao and where he was staying. Accused said he was there to look for Silva.

The case was adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

DELAYED

Oribons, Prestwick, Scotland, April 4. Bad weather is holding up the repatriation flight of the R.O.A.F. 436 Chinthe transport squadron.

A few planes, taking the lead, touched Reykjavik, Iceland, and when conditions improve will proceed to Gode Bay, Labrador, followed by the remainder of the fleet.

Officer Found Guilty On Two Charges

SENTENCE OF SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT WAS PASSED AT A COURT MARTIAL IN H. M. S. NABCATCHER YESTERDAY ON TEMPORARY SUB-LIEUT. (S) MALCOLM BRUCE BELL-SIMMONDS, R.N.V.R.

ACCUSED WAS FOUND GUILTY ON TWO CHARGES OF BREACHES OF NAVAL DISCIPLINE IN THAT HE HAD GIVEN AWAY TO A CHINESE CIVILIAN 75 TINS OF SERVICE PROVISIONS AND THREE TINS OF SERVICE TOBACCO.

Accused was found not guilty on a third charge of unlawful possession of a typewriter, Capt. W. S. Moore, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R., prosecuted, while Lieut. (S.) A. B. Cole, R.N., was Accused's Friend.

Members of the Court were Captain V. N. Surtees, D.S.O., R.N., (H.M.S. Nabcatcher), President, Captain C. D. Howard-Johnston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., (H.M.S. Bermuda), Captain A. St. Clair Ford, D.S.O., R.N., (H.M.S. Rame Head),

Commander E. R. S. Jackson, R.N., (H.M.S. Euryalus), and Commander R. A. B. Phillimore, R.N., (H.M.S. Argonaut).

Evidence was given by Ip Kam-shui, a boatman, that on Jan. 20 near the Majestic Theatre, Accused, whom he knew slightly, asked him to go to 7, Tak Shing Street, ground floor, the next day. On the following day, when he kept the appointment, Accused had asked him to dispose for him three gunnybags full of tinned goods and a portable typewriter.

Stopped By Constable

Accused had asked him to sell the tinned goods for \$300 and the typewriter for \$160. He asked Accused for a bill that he could show if he was stopped by anyone and asked where he had got the goods, but Accused had told him this was not necessary as, should this happen, he could telephone him for confirmation.

Witness said he then hired two rickshaws, and proceeded to take the goods to his shop. In Battery Street, he was stopped by a police constable who wanted to know what he was carrying. On discovering what the goods were in his possession, the constable took him to the Yaumati Police Station.

Cross-examined by Lieut. Cole witness said that he could understand simple English.

Divisional Sub-Inspector Drury of Yaumati Police Station stated in evidence that on the afternoon of Jan. 21 a Chinese called Ip was brought to Yaumati Police Station with three gunnybags of provisions and a typewriter. He said these had been given him by a European at 7, Tak Shing Street.

He had later telephoned the Accused, who assumed full responsibility for the tinned goods but denied all knowledge of the typewriter. Ip had later been brought before a Summary Military Court but the charge against him was withdrawn as it was difficult to prove.

Major C. R. Janvin, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, said that a typewriter, which he identified as the one brought to the Courtroom, was mislaid from his office in the Peninsula Hotel after the lunch hour on Jan. 18.

Following the hearing of witnesses and the summing-up for the prosecution, the Court adjourned for 10 minutes and on re-assembling returned a verdict of guilty on the first two charges. Accused said he would not make a plea in mitigation of punishment and sentence was passed.

Jap's Evidence

Major Hirao, at one time chief of the Kowloon Gendarmerie, gave evidence of the working of his organisation and the different functions of the political branch. In reply to Mr. Smith he said that he might have seen accused but did not remember him. In March, 1945, as the result of instructions received he gave special orders regarding espionage activities. It was not against the B.A.A.G. but against espionage generally.

Tam Chung said that before the surrender he was a Kowloon Bus conductor and during the occupation a member of the B.A.A.G. He knew Lai Kit. He was also a conductor. He saw him on Dec. 25, 1941, in Shamshuipo. He was a detective working for the Japanese. Accused ceased to be a bus conductor on the loss of Kowloon.

Accused was a Japanese detective while the island of Hong Kong was still fighting. He later saw accused and knew him as a detective in the Gendarmerie doing anti-espionage work. He had an assistant.

In June, 1945, he arrested two of witness's co-workers, by the name of Lau and Ip. He did not know their full names. By co-workers he meant workers in the B.A.A.G. They were referred to as Ip and Lau and their real names were unknown to the others. He was present at the arrest. He knew that they were arrested because of a document found on them about espionage work.

He did not know what happened to them. He had not seen them since. He had looked for them and found no trace of them. On Feb. 14 he identified accused as Lai Kit. This hearing will be continued this morning at 10 a.m.

RUSSIANS TORTURED?

Peking, April 4. Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson reported from Mukden yesterday that Russian residents have accused Chinese of killing eight Russians since Soviet troops left the city.

Masterson said four Russians told of being tortured by Chinese Government soldiers and they attributed other incidents to "anti-Soviet feelings" among the Chinese.

Vladimir Drozdov, Soviet newsman, arranged the press conference at which the charges were made. He said he wanted American correspondents to get the "other side" of the Mukden picture.

American members of the truce teams in Mukden reported prospects of forestalling serious Manchurian hostilities had improved with the arrival of Communist delegates.—Associated Press.

TRUCE TEAM IN CANTON

The three-man team, representing the Chungking truce team committee, including the U.S. team member, Col. Pi Chung-han, the Communist team member, has arrived at Canton. Through days of negotiation with all concerned, satisfactory agreement for the cessation of civil conflicts in the East River area and the evacuation of the East River Column to the north has been obtained. The team flew back to Chungking yesterday to report on the matter. The execution of the agreement is to be carried out by the Truce Team No. 8 in Canton.

Gen. Tsang Sang, Commander of the East River Column, arrived in Hong Kong from his garrison area on Wednesday. Together with Maj. Gen. Lin Pin, Political Commissar of the Column, he went to Canton to confer with the Canton authorities yesterday morning, accompanied by the liaison officers from the Generalissimo's H.Q. in Canton, in a special carriage of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

CHARITY CONCERT

St. Paul's Girls College opened their three-night charity concert last night in the College hall with "The Wild Rose", a Chinese play centring round guerrilla activities in Peiping during the Japanese occupation.

The concert is to raise funds for the relief of refugees in China, all the artists being boy and girl students of the College, and the performance they put on is exceptionally good.

Credit is due to the Principal, Dr. Katie Woo, and her teachers, who organised the concert at short notice to raise funds for a most urgent need. So far, over \$10,000 has been raised from the sale of tickets.

Manila, April 4. The "Manila Times" reported today that 15 Chinese accused of collaborating with the Japanese are being deported to China. They cannot be tried in the people's court because they are aliens.—Associated Press.

Manila, April 4. A school child was killed and 24 were injured today by the explosion of a hand grenade with which they were playing.—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS

Friday, 8th April.

Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Fook Cheung	9.00 a.m.
Kongmoon	Nam Fung	9.00 a.m.
Strait	Poohow	Noon
Almail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Reg.) 1.45 p.m.
Kongmoon	Fook Hoi	(Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canton	By Train	4.00 p.m.

Saturday, 9th April.

Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Sai	9.00 a.m.
Strait & Amoy	Kwong Sai	9.00 a.m.
Batavia	Holkon	10.00 a.m.
Strait & Bangkok	Hermelin	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Tsai	Noon
Kongmoon	Cheong Lee	8.00 p.m.
Almail for Canton & Shanghai	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) 8.15 p.m.
Canton	By Train	(Ord.) 4.00 p.m.

Sunday, 7th April.

Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Fook Cheung	9.00 a.m.
Kongmoon	Kwok King	9.00 a.m.
Holkon	By Air	10.00 a.m.
Canton	By Train	4.00 p.m.

Monday, 8th April.

U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via S.S.	Sovereign of the Seas	(Parcels) 9.00 a.m.
France	By Air	(Reg.) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai & Tientsin	Hanyang	(Ord.) 9.00 p.m.
Almail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Reg.) 1.45 p.m.
Durban, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Almail for Canton & Holkon	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) 8.15 p.m.
Canton	By Train	(Ord.) 4.00 p.m.

Tuesday, 9th April.

France	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) 10.00 a.m.
Almail for Chungking	By Air	(Ord.) 8.00 p.m.

QUEEN'S

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

OF ADVENTURE PICTURE
WITH A NEW KIND OF THRILL!
There have been other
rousing, stirring, romantic films...
but never, never anything quite like this!

MY FRIEND FLICKA

TECHNICOLOR

RODOLPH MCDOWALL - FRISTON - RITA JOHNSON

Edited by HAROLD SCHULTE - Produced by RALPH DIEPICH

ALSO LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWSREEL

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

A delight comedy,
where wit
triumphed over
the vicereals.

Distributed by
EAGLE-LION



Noel Coward's
BLITHE SPIRIT
and Grand Complete Production in TECHNICOLOR. Directed by David Lewis
Rex Harrison Constance Cummings Kay Hammond
Margaret Rutherford
A TWO CITY FILM DISTRIBUTED BY GENERAL FILM DISTRIBUTORS LTD.

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Funniest Mbn-hunt in KISSStory!

RUSALIND RUSSELL - BRIAN AHERNE
CUMMINGS - What a Woman!
WILLARD PARKER
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
Screen Play by Therese Lewis and Barry Trivers

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY ONLY AT TO-DAY ONLY AT
2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M. 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

SHE HAS MURDER ON HER MIND!
Paramount Presents
FRED MACMURRAY - BARBARA STANWYCK
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
Double Indemnity
Directed by Billy Wilder

TO-MORROW
SAMUEL - GOLDWYN
PRESENTS
BOB HOPE
IN
"THE PRINCESS AND THE PIRATE"
IN TECHNICOLOR
WITH VIRGINIA MAYO - VICTOR MACLAGLEN
RELEASED THRU R.K.O. RADIO PICTURES

Anti-Jewish Outbreak In Hungary

Budapest, Apr. 4. An outbreak of anti-Jewish incidents, in which Jews have been expelled from towns and villages and their shops and flats looted, is causing concern in Hungary today.

The incidents are attributed to former Fascists who have tried to hide their past activities by "disappearing" into one of the post-war political parties.

The attacks on Jews have been carried out during demonstrations by Leftwing parties. In the mining town of Oad, for instance, Jews were beaten up, robbed and driven from the town, while Communist demonstrations were in progress.

Jews in the town of Szentes were ordered to leave without delay, taking with them not more than five kilos of baggage. A similar incident occurred at Szegvar, where the secretary of the local women's section of the Social Democrats, said to be a former Fascist Party member, started anti-Jewish agitation.

Members of the Central Executive of the Communist Party have been to several places to investigate on the spot. Some 700,000 Hungarian Jews fell victims to Fascism, and there are today not more than 105,000 Jews living in Hungary. Of these, 55 per cent want to emigrate, according to Jewish sources. More than 40 per cent want to go to Palestine, 30 per cent to the United States and the remainder to Australia, Britain, the Soviet Union or South Africa.—Reuter.

SMALLPOX ON SHIP

San Francisco, Apr. 3. A total of 2,508 service men and crew members on board the transport "Marine Devil" have been quarantined here because of two small-pox cases aboard ship. The vessel arrived on Sunday from Korea.

Earlier in the day, 1,426 Navy and Marine personnel aboard the transport "La Salle" were quarantined because of one case of small-pox aboard.—Associated Press.

Mr. Bevin Opens London Food Conference

London, April 4. Eighteen nations were represented at the Emergency Conference on European cereal supplies which was opened in London today by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Soviet Russia did not attend.

In his opening address, Mr. Bevin stressed that the conference was in no way concerned with politics. "The conference has come together to discuss a purely practical question and who is here and who is not is unimportant."

Mr. Bevin added: "The main task of the delegates is to consider what European countries can do to help tide over the critical period between now and

harvest and to consider how to increase agricultural production."

The British Minister of State, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, was elected Chairman. He declared: "Hunger is the breeding ground of Nazism. The welfare of many millions of people of our continent may be affected by the work we do here."

"There will be a great gap between supplies that will be imported into Europe and the needs of the European governments. Our problem is to determine how it can be filled."

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.
NEW! AMAZING!
THRILL OF THRILLS!
Johnny Weissmuller
in
"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"
with MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
An M-G-M Picture

"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"

with MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
An M-G-M Picture

ORIENTAL

4 Shows: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
Showing To-day & To-morrow
TOMMY TRINDER
In a very exciting picture
"FIDDLERS THREE"
with Frances Day
Commencing Sunday
"MIRACLE OF MORGANS CREEK"

CATHAY

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15
A DECADE OF
MOTION PICTURE HISTORY!
"MRS. MINIVER"
M.G.M.'S ACADEMY AWARD
WINNER
Starring Greer Garson,
Walter Pidgeon

Some Possibilities In Atom Bomb Attack

(By CLARKE BEACH)

WASHINGTON APRIL 4. ENOUGH NOW HAS BEEN DISCLOSED BY MEN WHO SHARE THE DARK SECRETS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB FOR US TO PICTURE WHAT WORLD WAR THREE WOULD BE LIKE — IF FOLLY PERMITS IT TO OCCUR. THERE IS STILL SOME HOPE AMONG HIGH POLICY-MAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN THAT EVEN IF WAR COMES THE THOUGHT OF DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES MIGHT STOP ANY NATION FROM LAUNCHING FIRST A BOMB AGAINST A STATE PREPARED TO STRIKE BACK WITH THE SAME WEAPON.

THOSE EXTENDING THIS HOPE SUGGEST: 1 — UNLESS THE FIRST BLOW WERE A KNOCKOUT THERE WOULD SURELY BE SWIFT RETALIATION AND GRIEVOUS DAMAGE TO THE AGGRESSOR. 2 — BY THE TIME BOTH NATIONS HAD DELIVERED THEIR FULL SUPPLIES OF ATOMIC BOMBS, PROBABLY ALL CENTRES OF POPULATION AND INDUSTRY ON BOTH SIDES WOULD BE DESTROYED, WITH MOST OF THEIR INHABITANTS. (CHANCES OF A COUNTRY AS LARGE AS THE UNITED STATES BEING FATALLY STRICKEN IN THE FIRST ATTACK SEEM UNLIKELY TO SCIENTISTS). 3 — AN ENEMY THUS MIGHT CHOOSE TO FIGHT IT OUT WITH THE CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.

Scientists cite the fact that gas was not used on any large

Burma War Trials

Tokyo, Apr. 3. Three Burmese diplomats and a Japanese army officer, have been removed from Tokyo to Burma where they are wanted by British and Burmese Government officials.

The Burmese are Dr. Thein Maung, puppet Burmese wartime ambassador to Japan, who was arrested last September here, and Maung Khin and Gyi Maung, former Burmese Embassy attachés who were arrested in February.

The Japanese is Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshitada Nagatomo who allegedly commanded a war prisoner camp in Thailand.

Counter-intelligence officers here said that Nagatomo will be tried by the British Government.

All four have been held in Sugamo prison.—Associated Press.

scale in the last war as a parallel. Neither side wanted to start using gas first. But there is another theory that the dread of an atomic war might in itself lead to an atomic attack.

Doctor Bernard Brodie, lecturer at the Yale Institute of International Studies, says: "The anxiety which the atomic bomb itself induces may breed national repercussions manifested in an urge for a preventive war. The doctrine that the only possible defense is to anticipate an offense may even acquire some military plausibility if the number of bombs in existence, greatly increases but it will be the solution of total despair."

If an atomic bomb attack should come, scientific and military experts agree it will be swift and designed to be so devastating as to make retaliation impossible. Bombs may come by plane or rocket. Or if they become so simplified they can be smuggled across a country's border they might be secretly planted in vital locations.

Little Hope

Aggressor nations might then announce to their victim he would be exploded in a matter of hours if he did not surrender. With the atomic bomb attack would come other destructive forces, experts say, such as radio active gases which are now known.

At present, science says it sees little hope of finding a way to fend off atomic bombs. Yet history shows that almost every new weapon has been described as meaning the "end of the world." At present, however, the only defense seems to be a speedy mobilization of forces to resist invading troops and immediate counterattack with atomic weapons. Once the supply of atomic bombs is exhausted it is believed likely the supply always will be limited—the war can be fought out with whatever remnants of men and conventional military equipment may be available.

Strike First

"But don't wait for attack. Strike first." That is what Major-General Ruy Porter, director of the Special Planning Division of the War Department, said.

"If your intelligence service is alert you will know when a country has atomic bombs and is planning to start an attack. Don't wait until they have dropped their bombs on you. There is no way to successfully defend anything. You must attack if you wish to be successful."

General of Army Eisenhower, testifying before the House Committee of Military Affairs, said: "We are never going to do it first. I am certain of that. The United States never has and I believe we will always be true to that American tradition. We are not going to deliver the first blow."—Associated Press.

FRANCO CHEERED

Madrid, April 3. Franco told a huge throng of demonstrators on Monday that with unity "Spain will be great and Spain will be free."

He spoke from the balcony of the Royal Palace to a crowd estimated at about 50,000 to 100,000 persons, who shouted "Franco-Franco" and "Franco yes, Russia no." The demonstration commemorated the seventh anniversary of the Franco victory in the civil war.—Associated Press.

His Back Was Slapped By Molotov

Teheran, Apr. 2. (Delayed)

Mr. V. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, slapped Ghanam as Sultaneh, Iranian Premier, on the back at a cocktail party during the Premier's visit to Moscow for talks with Generalissimo Stalin and members of the Soviet Government, a member of Ghanam's mission disclosed in a report published here today.

According to this report, Mr. Molotov asked for a practical demonstration of Iranian readiness to collaborate with the Soviet Union, and added: "Do not forget we had given all rights in Iran a quarter of a century ago." The Premier replied: "We thank you for your generosity, but generosity is not sufficient. We want comprehension also."

Mr. Molotov: "We understand Iran. We know you want to go forward on the road to progress. After the second World War small countries want independence. We are ready to help you." Slapping the Iranian Premier on the back, Mr. Molotov added: "Never has a more important mission visited us. It is our interest to help you and make you strong. We will give you proof of our friendship. We are strong and will always defend our friends."

Ghanam smilingly said: "All we ask is a peaceful sleep tonight." Mr. Molotov: "We want you always to be peaceful and happy."—Reuter.

Mr. Bevin On Withdrawal From Greece

London, Apr. 4.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who recently announced that British troops would stay in Greece until certain "conditions" were fulfilled, declined yesterday to tell a questioner in the House of Commons just what those conditions were.

Mr. Bevin said that until the situation in Greece was clear he was not prepared to make any further statement on the subject.

Labourite Seymour Cocke, pursuing his question, demanded: "Are we to understand that when the Royalists are strong enough to suppress the workers, British troops will be withdrawn?"

"No," Mr. Bevin replied. "You are not to understand that I cannot help what deductions you draw from it, but it is not only British troops in Greece that have got to be withdrawn, but allied forces all over Europe."—Associated Press.

CHINESE DEPORTED

Singapore, April 4. Ten Chinese have been deported and prohibited from returning to Singapore for ten years for subversive activities, it was officially stated here today.

They include the chairman of the Singapore General Labour Union, who is also the General Secretary of the Pan-Malayan Labour Union, the editor of the new democracy press and several members of the Malayan Communist Party and General Labour Union.—Reuter.

DEFERMENT OF OFFICERS

London, Apr. 4. The War Minister, Mr. Lawson, replying to questions in the House of Commons said: "There is no question of block deferment of officers in any army in the Middle East or elsewhere. Deferments on operational grounds can only be made on an individual basis and everyone is considered on merits."

"Officers in group 26 are due to be released during the period of April 10 to May 5. It will not therefore be possible until the end of that period to say how many officers in this group will actually have their release deferred, but I am looking into the matter further."—Reuter.

London Kids' Free Holiday

London, Apr. 4.

Two hundred delicate London children are to have a six months holiday in Switzerland. The London County Council Education Committee were told today that an invitation sent to the Minister of Education by the Bon Buisse and the Secours Suisse aux Enfants has been accepted.

The Swiss organisations want the holiday to be enjoyed by children who have suffered in health or in home circumstances through the war.

Lady Nathan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, said that already signs of evacuation restlessness were disappearing among London school children. An improved capacity to concentrate was noticeable.—Reuter.

KURDS GET ARMS FROM RUSSIANS

Teheran, April 4.

A Kurdish chieftain saying he had recently arrived from conferences with Kurdish independence leaders reported yesterday that the Kurds had "obtained 20 tanks, four trucks and a number of mortars from a Russian unit at Mylanduab."

He said Iranian, Iraqi and Turkish Kurds are among the tribesmen conducting "preliminary actions" against Iranian army garrisons preparatory to new drives in support of the Kurdish independence regime which, he said, was conceived last November by a conference of tribal leaders in Baku, U.S.S.R.—Associated Press.

General Drive

Teheran, Apr. 4.

A Kurdish chieftain yesterday said Russian technicians had arrived at Sanjbulagh (Mehabad) in northwestern Iran to train Kurdish tribesmen for what he termed "a general drive for a free Kurdistan."

A former Kurdish member of Iran's parliament declared in Hamadan that the Kurds of Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria meeting at Mahabad have proclaimed a new and greater Kurdish state, centred at the Iraqi oil city of Mosul. Neither of these informants can be identified by name.—Associated Press.

Britain's Three Points To Greek Leaders

(By Elizabeth Barker)

ATHENS, APRIL 4. GREEK POLITICAL QUARTERS SAY TONIGHT THAT THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR CLIFFORD NORTON, PUT FORWARD THREE POINTS WHEN HE SAW GREEK POLITICAL LEADERS TODAY. THESE WERE:—

- (1) THE QUESTION OF THE MONARCHY TO BE LEFT IN SUSPENSE FOR THE PRESENT.
 - (2) Archbishop Damaskinos (Regent) should stay in office.
 - (3) The new cabinet should be a government of broad coalition.
- It is also reported that the British Ambassador expressed hope that Dr. Papandreou, one of the three Centre Bloc leaders, would enter the government.
- Tonight the Populist leaders continued their discussions with Sophocle Venizelos, another of the Centre Bloc leaders, and it was thought that a government might be formed tomorrow if a solution of the question of a plebiscite on the Monarchy could be found.
- The latest returns from 8,200 polling booths, with about 200 still to come, tonight gave the following standing of the parties in Greece's general election: Populists (Royalists): 674,946 votes. Centre Bloc (Unionists): 203,306. Liberals: 153,162. Zervas Party (Rightwing): 52,297. Tourkovassilis (Leftwing): 24,630. Independent: 20,569. Dimitrakis Party: 3,517. The Populists won an outright majority with more than half the total votes.
- The Tourkovassilis Party is headed by Dr. Tourkovassilis, Governor of the Bank of Greece under the German occupation, and the Dimitrakis Party is led by Dr. R. Dimitrakis, a former Minister of the Metaxas Government.
- The returns for Athens itself from 287 polling stations, out of 374, showed there were 155,254 names on the electoral register and 180,544 people voted, abstentions amounting roughly to 30 per cent.—Reuter.

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AVOID disappointment, deal
with Mode Elite, 22 Queen's Road,
Central. Everything retailed at
"Wholesale" price including la-
visibly carved teak-camphor-lined
chests, warranted prewar made, a
magnificent collection of "Finest
Silk" Soochow embroidered dress
suits, pyjamas, kimono, etc.,
smart hats, rubber girdles.

ATTENTION Ladies & Gents
have your hats bleached, cleaned,
remodeled. Prompt Service, at
May's Shoppe, 7c, Des Voeux
Road, Alexandra Building.

FAITH Shoe Factory—boots,
shoes, made to order. Any styles.
Specialists in Riding, Wellington
boots. Also repairing, recovering.
20, Wyndham Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A set of photos of
Stanley Camp taken after the
Japanese capitulation. Please
write, stating cost, to Box No. 77,
"China Mail."

SALE

Tenders are invited for the
purchase of the following
stores:—

Qty. Old Coal Sacks
" Scrap Metal
" Firewood
" Nails
" Buckets Latrine

Tender form can be obtained
on application at Section VI of
Naval Store Department, H.M.
Naval Yard, between 9.30-11.30
A.M. on 3rd to 6th April, 1946,
and should be returned in a
sealed cover addressed to the
Supt. Naval Store Officer,
H.M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong,
on or before noon on Tuesday
9th April, 1946.

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SECOND-HAND JACKETS
AND TROUSERS SUITABLE
FOR THE HONG KONG
TRADE AT FOUR SHILLINGS
EACH.

Thousands shipped to Middle
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BRIDGE
NOTES

Most players are anxious to learn
how to bid, but few realize how
important it is to know when to pass.
Of course, the average bridge fan has
little trouble in deciding on a pass
when he has a very weak hand. It's
when he has good cards that he cannot
bring himself to hand control over to
his partner by passing. For example:

North, Dealer
North-South vulnerable

S. 10
H. A 7 7 3
D. A Q 5
C. K Q 2 8 3

S. K Q 8 7
H. 5
D. K 10 8 5
C. 6 4

The bidding:
North East South West
1D Pass 1H 1S
4H Pass 4H 4S
4H Dbl. Pass Pass

North had a good hand, but had
already bid his full strength when West
tried the sacrifice bid of four spades.
Furthermore, it was clear to every one
in the table that West didn't expect to
fulfill his contract of four spades. So
if North had passed, he could have
been quite sure that South would take some
action.

If South had a long heart suit and
good distribution, he would probably
bid five hearts; otherwise he would
double four spades and collect a sure
profit rather than try for a doubtful
one.

As it happened, South had no chance
to make five hearts, for the bid trump
break resulted in the loss of two
tricks besides the club Ace. If North
had passed four spades, South would
have been delighted to double; and four
spades would have been set four tricks
or a loss of 700 points.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's
partner and, with both sides vulnerable,
you held:

S. J 7
H. Q 10 7 4 2
D. K 9 8
C. K 8 4

The bidding:
Jacoby Schenken Major You
1D 1S 2D Pass
Pass 4S (?)
ANSWER: Pass You have already
shown your values, and your partner
was unwilling to go on. There is no
particular point in a bid at this stage,
and much harm might result from
overstating the strength of your hand.

Score 100 per cent for pass, 0 for any
other bid.

QUESTION

To-day you hold the same hand, and
the bidding continues:

Jacoby Schenken You Major
1D 1S 2D Pass
Pass 4S (?)
3D Pass (?)
What do you bid? (Answer
To-morrow).

Scramble
For Steel

New York, Apr. 2.
Iron Age magazine says a mad
scramble for steel has brought
the threat of return to priorities
in the industry.

It is anticipated, however, that
the industry itself would move
rapidly to eliminate its troubles,
the magazine said. It reported
steel users suddenly realized that
a boom was in the making, which
caused an upsurge of new steel
business despite the fact many
companies could not give specific
delivery promises.

The magazine noted "most steel
companies already have a priority
system of their own under which
customers obtain the same relative
proportion of steel as before the
war."

The publication said there was
little doubt that the threat of a
coal strike kept the steel output
unchanged for the week at 85.5
per cent of capacity from going
much higher.—Associated Press.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Apr. 4.
A fairly general push in the
final minutes of yesterday's ses-
sion in the Chicago Board of
Trade boosted prices of Oats and
May Rye into a higher ground.

Some brokers said that a new
government offer to purchase all
available wheat gave the Com-
modity Credit Corporation a
monopoly on that business.

Wheat and Corn finished at
closing prices with May quoted at
\$1.88-1/2 and \$1.21-1/2 per
bushel respectively. May Oats
was quoted at \$0.83 per bushel,
May Rye \$2.21-1/4.—Associat-
ed Press.

New York, Apr. 4.

The Bristol Myers Company
yesterday reported a consolidated
net income, including its
Canadian subsidiary, in 1945, of
\$2,497,781—equal to \$171-per
share after the preferred divi-
dends, compared with the 1944
income of \$2,489,546, equal to
\$166-per share.—Associated
Press.

London, Apr. 4.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland,
decorating seamen today, said that
the Dutch merchant navy was
now the fourth largest in the
world, though smaller in tonnage
than in 1939, the Hibernum Radio
reported.—Reuter.

Civil Production
Highest Ever

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4.

AMERICA'S CIVILIAN PRODUCTION NOW STANDS "AT
THE HIGHEST LEVEL EVER ACHIEVED BY THE NA-
TION IN WAR OR PEACE," RECONVERSION DIREC-
TOR JOHN SNYDER REPORTED TODAY.

ALONG WITH THIS PRODUCTION OUTPUT, WHICH IS
EXCEEDING THE RATE OF \$150,000,000,000
YEARLY, NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT HAS CLIMBED
TO A POINT HIGHER THAN BEFORE VI-DAY WHEN
WAR PLANTS WERE RUNNING FULL BLAST, SNY-
DER TOLD THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

World Fair
In London

London, Apr. 4.

The British Government an-
nounced yesterday that it will
arrange to hold a world fair to
"surpass any previous interna-
tional event of the same char-
acter" in London in 1951 "for as
soon thereafter as practicable."
Announcing governmental ac-
currence of the recommendations
of an investigating committee,
Professor H. A. Marquand, secre-
tary of overseas trade of the
Board of Trade, said that the
fair will be held in Central Lon-
don. Marquand said that the pre-
paratory work, including the
choice of the exact site, will start
soon.

A committee headed by Lord
Ramsden, Midlands industrialist,
said yesterday that "this universal
exhibition should be held despite
the difficulties which must be sur-
mounted bearing in mind that to
serve its full purpose such a de-
monstration of our recovery from
the effects of the war in moral,
cultural, spiritual and material
fields, cannot be long delayed."
The committee also recommended
that an "international convention"
should regulate the frequency of
international exhibitions.—Associ-
ated Press.

N. Y. COTTON

New York, April 4.

New York cotton futures
prices were lower during the
early session yesterday influenc-
ed by speculative selling based
on President Truman's reitera-
tion of his intent to veto the leg-
islative increase of cotton loan
values. Later, however, prices
advanced on buying stimulated
partly by the House Banking
Committee adoption of the
amendment to the price exten-
sion Bill calling for the lifting
of controls when supply and
production are in balance.

Yesterday's market stood as
follows:

	Closing Prices	per lb.
May	28.00	
July	28.09	
October	28.11	
December	28.10/11	
March	28.15	
May (1947)	28.15	
Middling Spot	28.60	

—Associated Press.

MALAYAN RUBBER
PLANTATIONS

Washington, Apr. 4.

The destruction of the Dorris
plantations in British Malaya,
producers of the most widely used
insecticide Rotenone, unless they
are given proper care in the
coming six months, was forecast
by the United States Department
of Commerce, which said that the
deterioration of the plants was a
result of Japanese military de-
predations during the war. The
department said that upwards of
4,000 acres of plants are in dan-
ger of spoilage.—Associated Press.
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CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Apr. 4.
A fairly general push in the
final minutes of yesterday's ses-
sion in the Chicago Board of
Trade boosted prices of Oats and
May Rye into a higher ground.
Some brokers said that a new
government offer to purchase all
available wheat gave the Com-
modity Credit Corporation a
monopoly on that business.

Wheat and Corn finished at
closing prices with May quoted at
\$1.88-1/2 and \$1.21-1/2 per
bushel respectively. May Oats
was quoted at \$0.83 per bushel,
May Rye \$2.21-1/4.—Associat-
ed Press.

New York, Apr. 4.

The Bristol Myers Company
yesterday reported a consolidated
net income, including its
Canadian subsidiary, in 1945, of
\$2,497,781—equal to \$171-per
share after the preferred divi-
dends, compared with the 1944
income of \$2,489,546, equal to
\$166-per share.—Associated
Press.

Cotton Order
By O.P.A.

Washington, Apr. 4.

In a move to check the rising
prices for cotton clothing, the
Office of Price Administration
yesterday ordered higher down-
payments on cotton for later de-
livery.

The order will be effective April
9.

O.P.A. said that Secretary of
Agriculture Anderson approved
the regulation after the Economic
Stabilization Director Chester
Bowles ordered him to sign it.

The order requires a uniform
down payment of \$50 a bale at
all cotton exchanges on the basis
of the present cotton future prices
of over 23 cents a pound. New
high margins start at \$10 a
bale when cotton selling is at or
under 25 cents a pound. An
additional \$10 will be increase
for every cent or fraction of a
cent in price advances beyond 25
cents a pound.

O.P.A. said the current margins
are \$10 a bale in Chicago, \$15 at
New Orleans and \$25 in New
York.

Bowles said the order is in-
tended to protect the farm, the
legitimate cotton operator, mill
owners and consumers. Bowles
said that "additional increases
in cotton prices will lead to fur-
ther increases in textile and cot-
ton prices."—Associated Press.

N.Y. STOCK
MARKETS

New York, Apr. 4.

New York stocks enjoyed a
broad up-turn in yesterday's mar-
ket. Steel, motor and rail shares
near-headed a late rally adding
one to five points to a number of
issues.

Transfers totalled 1,600,000
shares. Associated Press average
of 60 stocks climbed 1.1 to
19.8 for the second best gain since
February 27, bringing it within
1.6 of the year's high. Of 1,004
issues traded, 712 advanced and
152 declined.

Bethlehem Steel was up \$3 and
U.S. Steel up \$2. Ralls gained
from fractions to over \$1. Chry-
sler jumped \$5. Dupont, Union
Carbide, Johns Manville, East-
man Kodak and Allied Chemical
International Harvester was up \$1 on
the expected strike settlement.

Dow Jones Averages: \$76.13
30 Industrials 203.12
20 Rails 65.16
15 Utilities 42.27

April 3
\$21.84
Adams Express 8 1/2
Alark Juneau 95 1/2
American Can 69 1/2
American Smelting 191 1/2
American Telephone 91 1/2
American Tobacco 47 1/2
Anaconda Copper 14 1/2
Armour 12 1/2
Aviation Corporation 33 1/2
Baldwin 20 1/2
Barnsdall 20 1/2
Bendix 106 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 106 1/2
Boeing 51 1/2
Boiler Co. 53 1/2
Canadian Pacific 19 1/2
J. I. Case 44 1/2
Chrysler 134 1/2
Colgate 50 1/2
Commercial Solvents 23 1/2
Corn Products 61 1/2
Dupont 22 1/2
Eastman Kodak 24 1/2
Electric Light & Power 48 1/2
General Electric 73 1/2
General Motors 84 1/2
Goodrich 75 1/2
Goodyear 50 1/2
Homestead Mining 94 1/2
International Harvester 47 1/2
International Paper 20 1/2
International Tel. & Tel. 15 1/2
Johns Manville 15 1/2
Kennecott Copper 61 1/2
Montgomery Ward 72 1/2
National Distiller 39 1/2
National Lead 27 1/2
New York Central RR 10 1/2
Packard Motors 22 1/2
Pan American Airways 43 1/2
Pennsylvania Railways 37 1/2
Radio Corp. 34 1/2
Real Silk 43 1/2
Republic Steel 58 1/2
Schenley 43 1/2
Sears, Roebuck 36 1/2
Shell Oil 16 1/2
Socony Vacuum 62 1/2
Southern Pacific 51 1/2
Standard Brands 62 1/2
Standard Oil of Calif. 81 1/2
Standard Oil of New Jersey 82 1/2
Union Bag 110 1/2
Union Carbide 74 1/2
U.S. Rubber 68 1/2
U.S. Steel 84 1/2
Westinghouse 69 1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube 69 1/2

The recent stopping in the
steel industry cost the nation
7,000,000 tons of vitally needed
steel, or one-ninth of a year's
production, he said.

He was commenting on the
quarterly report on reconver-
sion by the Director of War
Mobilization and Reconversion,
which was issued today.

"The production of goods
and services for civilian market
is higher today than ever be-
fore in the nation's history, in
war or in peace, and is still g-
ing up," the President said.

The United States was over
the hump of reconversion, still
large and critical problems still
lay ahead. The President
stated: "Unemployment is
around 3,000,000, which is
lower than any of us thought
possible six months ago. The
public debt has now stopped
rising, and our revenues and
expenditures are more equally
in balance. The wage-price
policy is being translated into
action without losing vital
ground to inflation. Only as a
united nation can we hope for
a united world."—Reuter.

LOW INTEREST
Washington, April 4.

Secretary of the Treasury
Fred Vinson, in his annual re-
port, said the U.S. Treasury
will continue with its low in-
terest policy. He said that
with interest averaging under
2 per cent, the national debt
interest charge will be five bil-
lion for the 1947 fiscal year.—
Associated Press.

ROLLS SILVER WRAITH
London, April 4.

The Rolls-Royce Ltd. yester-
day announced that its "Silver
Wrath" world's most expensive
automobile will be ready for de-
livery in July. Its price, which
will be \$24,000, includes nearly
\$1,000 of purchase tax.—As-
sociated Press.

SILK SHIPMENT
San Francisco, April 4.

The first post-war shipment
of Japanese raw silk arrived
here Tuesday aboard the steam-
ship "Trinity Victory". Eleven
hundred bales are being un-
loaded for transshipment to
eastern mills.—Associated Press.

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S.S. WOSANG to SHANGHAI 16th April
S.S. YUENSANG to SINGAPORE 18th April
(& PE NANG if Sufficient Inducement)

ARRIVALS

S.S. TAKSANG from SWATOW 7th April
S.S. WOSANG from Shanghai 13th April

IN PORT

S.S. KWAI SANG Kowloon Dock
S.S. YUENSANG C.M.S.N. Co. Wharf

All the above subject to alteration, without notice.

Agents:

THE CLEN LINE LTD.

M.V. GLENOCLE from United Kingdom End April

PRINCE LINE LTD.

M.V. SCOTTISH PRINCE from San Francisco Early April

Managing Agents

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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S.S. "TSINAN" 2 p.m. 6th April

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN

S.S. "HANYANG" 4 p.m. 8th April

Via Northern Ports if sufficient inducement.

SAILING TO SWATOW & AMOY

S.S. "KWEIYANG" 11 a.m. 6th April

SAILING TO SINGAPORE

S.S. "FOOCHOW" Noon 6th April

S.S. "KWEIYANG" 15th April

SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 9.00 a.m. 7th April

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THE CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE: Telephone 31116.

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"Lycan" sails for LIVERPOOL via Straits end April.

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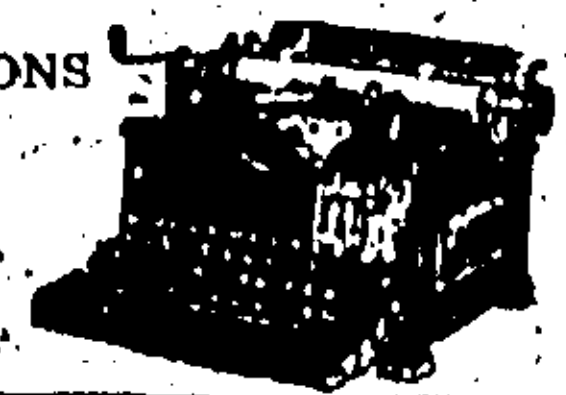
CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1946.

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RUSSIA BLUFFING? No, She Has A Zonal Plan World Conflict No Part In It

LONG TIME NO SEE

Pool, Apr. 4.
Grey-haired Miss Beatrice Creamer, stepped into a flying boat at Pool today to begin a 12,000-mile flight to Australia, to marry a man she has not seen for 21 years. Her fiancé, George Taylor, formerly of Kings Road, Birmingham, went to the Commonwealth in 1925 and is now a civil aviation clerk in Melbourne. He served in the British Army in France in the 1914-18 war and with the Australians in New Guinea in the last war.—Reuter.

More Truce Team Delays

Mukden, Apr. 4.
Conferences for carrying out Government and Communist truce agreement in Manchuria got off awkwardly at the start yesterday when 45 Chinese Communists were delayed four hours at the airport before entering Mukden. The incident was caused by the refusal of Communist troops to allow the Government contingent to proceed to the city on the grounds that only 31 Communists should be in the city. Both Government and American military officials apologized profusely for the delay and a Colonel Stewart, an Australian in the Chinese army, in charge of the troops at the airport, said the incident was caused by a mix-up of translation orders. American representatives on the "cease-fire" terms held a more optimistic outlook on the Manchurian situation following the arrival of the Communist delegation headed by Lt. General Yao Nui-shih, Political Commissar of the Communist new 4th Army. Arrival of four top Government representatives on the terms is expected any moment from Chinchow.—Associated Press.

ARMED CLASHES IN GHANGCHUN

PEIPING, APRIL 4.
ARMED CLASHES IN GHANGCHUN AND AN ADVANCE BY COMMUNISTS ON THE MANCHURIA CAPITAL WERE REPORTED AS COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT FACTIONS WRANGLING IN CHUNGKING OVER THE GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT TO SEND TROOPS INTO MANCHURIA. A CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM GHANGCHUN SAID COMMUNIST FORCES WERE WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE RAILWAY STATION AFTER OCCUPYING TATUN AND MENGKIATUN TO THE SOUTH.

Central News reported that National troops advancing northward along the railway from Mukden clashed with 25,000 Communists armed with Japanese weapons. The report said 160 were killed and 200 others wounded. Other semi-official dispatches from Changchun said the Government Peace Preservation

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

Peiping, April 4.
Police yesterday arrested 27 Chinese Communists including a score of newspapermen and the head of the Kaigai Chamber of Commerce in an early morning raid on the 18th Army Group Headquarters and two newspaper offices. Police Chief Chen Kung-ao said the arrests were made because all lacked proper identification cards and "not because they were communists as such." He said the raids were incidental in a citywide drive to enforce regulations requiring that all persons obtain certificates of residence. He said the group depends on their identification, he said. Communist representatives have said that General Li Tsun-jen, Director of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's field headquarters recently gave permission for them to open the 18th Army Group offices in Peiping to arrange for the resumption of trade and import of food into urban areas from the Communist-controlled countryside and resuscitate refugees.—Associated Press.

NEW YORK, APRIL 4.
ONE OF THE FIRST QUESTIONS FLUNG AT ME AFTER MY ARRIVAL HOME FROM A EUROPEAN TOUR WAS: "ARE THE RUSSIANS BLUFFING?" THERE HAS BEEN FAR TOO MUCH HESITANCY TOUCHING MATTERS OF THIS SORT FOR FEAR OF MAKING TROUBLE. IF THE BIG THREE, BRITAIN, AMERICA AND RUSSIA, HAD CLEARED SUNDRY QUESTIONS FOR ONE ANOTHER LONG AGO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WOULD BE A LOT EASIER RIGHT NOW.

(By Dewitt Mackenzie)

Any answer to the question as to whether it has studied it from all angles is: Russia is not bluffing. She has laid out a plan of zones of influence which she considers necessary for her protection and well being both in Europe and Asia. Much if not all of this programme has been made known to the world at large. She intends to keep on driving for that programme and naturally will continue to take advantage of every opening given by other powers. That is not bluff although tactical manoeuvring and everlasting persistence are involved. I have found no reason, however, to believe that Moscow would permit the Soviet programme to create a situation which might lead to another world conflict. The idea that the Soviet Union would do that just doesn't make horse sense.

Breeding Suspicion

All other considerations set aside, neither Russia nor any other power is prepared to embark on a further global conflict. To be sure there are numerous situations which would like Moscow to explain. But what the United States and Britain can't afford to overlook is that

Moscow has just as many questions which it would like cleared up by the western Allies.

These unanswered questions are the breeders of suspicions, and until the Big-Three tackle all their cards, these suspicions will exist and endanger peace. Of course, it would be naive to think that all suspicions could be removed as easily as necessity for their removal can be set down.

Give And Take

Still it should not be so difficult of achievement if worked out on a basis of mutual confessions of aims, especially since it is one of the primary purposes of the United Nations to facilitate just such understandings. Obviously, there must be give and take in reconciling the different ideas of the Big Three on international problems. This doesn't mean, however, purely national affairs—and I believe this is a matter which is worrying many people—the people of Russia don't have to accept our form of government for fear of offending us if they don't adopt it. On the contrary they have every right to fight to retain their communistic state.

But by the same token there is no reason why the peoples of the United States and Britain should not battle communism for themselves if they don't want it. That is no affront to Russia.—Associated Press.

P.P.C. Session Ends

Chungking, Apr. 3.
The People's Political Council ended yesterday a 13-day conference with an appeal to representatives of all political parties to put the welfare of China above party interests and cooperate "in the peace and national reconstruction programmes."

The Council approved reports on the economic situation, famine, cease fire, restoration of communications and army reorganization. A committee of the Council will draft final recommendations to the National Assembly Session in Nanking on May 5. The committee will polish a suggested draft of the national constitution for preserving the Assembly.—Associated Press.

SPATE OF ARMED ROBBERIES

A number of armed robberies in the New Territories and outlying districts have been reported to the Police.

On Wednesday afternoon seven robbers, four with revolvers, entered a tea shop in Sham Tin and stole \$135, a fountain pen and some clothing.

Shortly after noon yesterday four robbers with choppers, poles and bamboo entered the house of a teacher in Tai Ring village and, after tying him and his wife up, stole \$250 worth of clothing.

At 8.30 p.m. yesterday three Chinese carrying revolvers forced a waiter who was walking along Gascoigne Road into a side street and robbed him of a gold ring (valued at \$65) and \$51.

Shortly after 10 p.m. the Police received a report that six men, two with revolvers and two with grenades, had entered 22, Mrs. Chi Wai Road, Kowloon City. The value of property stolen is not yet known.

HITLER'S SECRETARY

London, Apr. 4.
A woman named Marie Thelma, described as "private secretary" to Adolf Hitler, was arrested by the American Security Police today, the American News Service in Germany reported today. The woman was arrested at Wittingen, near Wuerzburg, it was stated. Her husband was a high S.S. officer in Hitler's General Headquarters and her father a judge in Munich until the American occupation.—Reuter.

Trade With The Balkans

London, April 4.
Britain is negotiating agreements with the Governments of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria for the resumption of financial relations.

Mr. Ernest Bevin announced this in the House of Commons today in reply to a question. He added: "When these are concluded, I hope mutually profitable trade will be developed. I am doing my best to encourage trade between this country and Greece and Yugoslavia."

When Flight-Lieutenant Haire (Labour) said that inflation in South-East Europe and especially Hungary, could only be arrested by economic stability, based on foreign trade Mr. Bevin replied: "I shall do my best to promote trade relations with these countries as the best means of establishing contact between them."—Reuter.

Drawing Society Competition

London, Apr. 4.
Entries from Canada have won prizes in this year's competition for the "Children's Royal Academy" display in London's Guild Hall, started by the Royal Drawing Society "as an educational service and to encourage art throughout the world."

The Canadian entries were by H. Brown, R. Coates, J. Hooper and D. Nixon, all of the Pines-Clinch School in Hamilton, Ontario, and all won first class honours. A small portion of the exhibition, devoted to entries of previous years, included work by Francis Baptiste, of Oliver, British Columbia. Baptiste's work, done in 1938 at the age of 18, was a Canadian Indian tribal scene.—Reuter.

Trouble In Palestine

Jerusalem, April 4.
Twenty-nine Jewish men and a woman were officially reported captured yesterday during an armed engagement between the group and military and police forces near Tel Yulis in the Gaza area.

Following Tuesday night's attacks on railway installations in southern Palestine, the 30 were discovered by air reconnaissance and they opened fire on a section of British troops sent in pursuit. Two of the captured Jews were badly wounded and 12 slightly injured. The body of one of the Jews dead from bullet wounds was found earlier.

The band's weapons, found and confiscated, included two Bren guns, five Sten guns, two tommy guns, eight rifles, seven pistols and 48 home made grenades.—Associated Press.

THREE OF QUADS STILL LIVING

Washington, Apr. 4.
Only three of the quadruplets born here two days ago to Mrs. Leo Pierce is still alive today, but they are given a "pretty good" chance of surviving by the doctors.

One of three infant boys died shortly before midnight in the nearby Longview Washington hospital. The father of the quadruplets was killed only a month ago, in a mill accident. Mrs. Pierce is recovering, but requires blood transfusions to build up her low supply of blood.—Associated Press.

London, Apr. 4.
A total of 144,000 working days were lost in February through strikes in Britain as a result of industrial disputes, as compared with 120,000 in January and 20,000 in February last year.—Reuter.

SPORTS SECTION

Langton Abbot Wins Lincolnshire

LONDON, APRIL 3.
TOMMY BEST'S LANGTON ABBOT, A GIFT HORSE THROWN IN WHEN THE OWNER PURCHASED HIM FOR A MERE £100, WON THE FIRST BIG RACE OF THE SEASON, THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP, BEFORE A RECORD CROWD OF SOME 50,000 SPECTATORS IN GLORIOUS SUNSHINE AT LINCOLN THIS AFTERNOON. ONCE AGAIN THE LOTTERY OF THE DRAW WAS SHOWN AS THE FIRST AND SECOND FROM HIGH NUMBERS IN A HUGE FIELD OF 37 RUNNERS.

CUP FINALS

London, Apr. 3.
The cup finalists, Charlton Athletic and Derby County harrowed Birmingham's lead in League South today, both teams winning by the odd goal.

Charlton's victory was achieved in the last minute and carried them over Aston Villa into second place. Derby County remained in fourth position. Everton by their victory over Bradford in League North drew level with Sheffield United at the top of the table.

Following are the results of games played today:
League North: Bradford 1 Everton 2.
League South: Derby 4 Luton 3, Chelsea 0 Charlton 1.
League Three, North, Cup replay, First round: Doncaster 4 Stockport 0.
League Three, South, Cup: Aldershot 0 Palace 3.
Scottish League Cup, Division B: Ayr 1 Dundee United 5.
Representative match: Royal Navy and Royal Marines 0 Royal Air Force 3.—Reuter.

SOFTBALL

(By "Onlooker")

The official softball season will have a fitting final on Sunday when the Champions, of the League, "Doc" Molten's Baseballers, will meet the Rest of the Colony at Recreation ground, at 10.00 a.m. sharp.

At the conclusion of the game, General F.W. Festing will distribute the prizes. The "Tai Sang Victory Cup", donated by the Tai Sang Jewellery Co., has been won by the H.K. Baseball Club, while the International Shield, donated by Mr. Dhyn Ruttonjee, goes to America, winner of the International Series. This team to represent the Champions and the Rest are:

H.K. Baseball Club—Leo Tavares (p), Capone Rumliah (c), Stan Leonard (lb), George White (2b), David Leonard (3b), Tony Aires (ss), A. Y. Gosans (if), J. Fonseca (cf), Rene Sequeira (rf) and Arthur Osorio (of).
Rest of the Colony—Jack Brown or Zaman Abbas (p), Avigil Yranovich (c), W. Lawrence (lb), Bertie Gosans (2b), Benny Omar (3b), Wally Ching (ss), Gerry Gosans (if), Mammie Xavier (cf), Mostaf Khan or Billy Boates (rf) and Nip, Lum (of).

V-DAY PLAYS

London, Apr. 4.
King George and Queen Elizabeth will watch a special aquatic "Victory Display" on the Thames from the terraces of the Houses of Parliament next June 5, when Britain will officially celebrate the defeat of the Axis, it was reported here today. The King and Queen will probably make the journey to Parliament by Royal barge on the river—the traditional route in the 16th and 17th centuries.—Reuter.

MAJOR LEAGUE

New York, Apr. 4.
Major league exhibition baseball scores yesterday were: Cincinnati 1, Boston Americans 8; Cincinnati 1, Boston 2; Fort Worth 5, New York Yankees 4; St. Louis Browns 1, Chicago Cubs 0; Kansas City 5, Cleveland 3; Detroit 2, Boston Braves 0; Chicago White Sox 5, Pittsburgh 2; Philadelphia Athletics 13, Baltimore 7; Brooklyn 5, New York Giants 2.—Associated Press.

ILLEGAL ENTRY

London, April 4.
Mr. George Hall, the Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Jewish illegal immigrants who were landed at Haifa on March 26 and transferred to clearance camps for immigrants, would be provided they passed the usual security check, be released in Palestine. Their number, which he gave as "some 240" would be deducted from immigration.—Reuter.

English Rugby Team Sails

Plymouth, Apr. 4.
The Aircraft-carrier "Indomitable" left here today on the long journey for Australia with an English Rugby League team on board, they being sent for a tour of the Commonwealth. Five of the players have lost their chance of appearing in the League Cup Final at Wembley, owing to the tour but are quite happy. They are Ryan, Ward, Egan and Dee, all of Wigan and Murphy of Wakefield Trinity, those two teams having qualified for the Cup-Final on May 1. Murphy summed up by saying: "We all are sorry to miss the Final but the Australian tour is most important and we would not want to give that up. After all, there is next year and the year after for the Cup Final but not for the tour," he said. Though not the strongest English team, owing to some men still being in the services, it is a good one which will surely achieve a great reception in Australia.—Reuter.

Wimbledon Championships

Wimbledon, Apr. 4.
The Wimbledon tennis championships will be renewed from June 24-July 6 after a seven-year wartime lapse, with interest in the international sports event "simply terrific." A. D. C. Macaulay, secretary of the sponsoring All-England tennis club, said, "Inquiries have been pouring in from countries around the globe. Tennis appears to have made a quick comeback in war-torn countries of Europe and virtually all of them are grooming players for the championship. South America has shown a keen interest." "The United States as usual will send a strong team." —One cloud over the tournament is Australia's decision not to send its Davis cup players for fear the long journey would take the edge off the players in the cup defense later in the year.

A German bomb wiped out nearly a fifth of the 10,000 seats surrounding the famed centre court, but the historic grass surface has been maintained at pre-war standard. The men's single title was won in 1939, the last time the tournament was held, by Bobby Riggs, former United States amateur champion who now is a professional.—Associated Press.

London, Apr. 4.
The greyhound Danaling Kathleen, which was recently bought for \$200, has been sold for \$12,000 to Mr. T. Kenny of Birmingham. This greyhound bitch was in the fastest time of the season over 550 and 600 yards on the Dublin tracks.—Reuter.

RADIO

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1946
STUDIO—THE TONNETTES
ZBW HONGKONG broadcasts on a frequency of 140 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 5.52 Megacycles H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programs Summary.
12.35 p.m.—A Swing Programme.
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Orchestra Raymonda.
1.30 p.m.—Compositions of Gerhart.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—Times of Not-So-Long Ago!
7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
7.15 p.m.—"Services Music Box"—B.B.C.
7.30 p.m.—Studio—"The Tonettes".
7.50 p.m.—Interlude.
8.00 p.m.—Forces Request Four.
8.00 p.m.—London Play—News.
8.05 p.m.—Music Time—B.B.C.
8.35 p.m.—Variety Programme.
10.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Central Band—B.B.C.
10.30 p.m.—New Mayfair Orchestra with Nelson Eddy (Baritone).
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.
Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Service Entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.
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